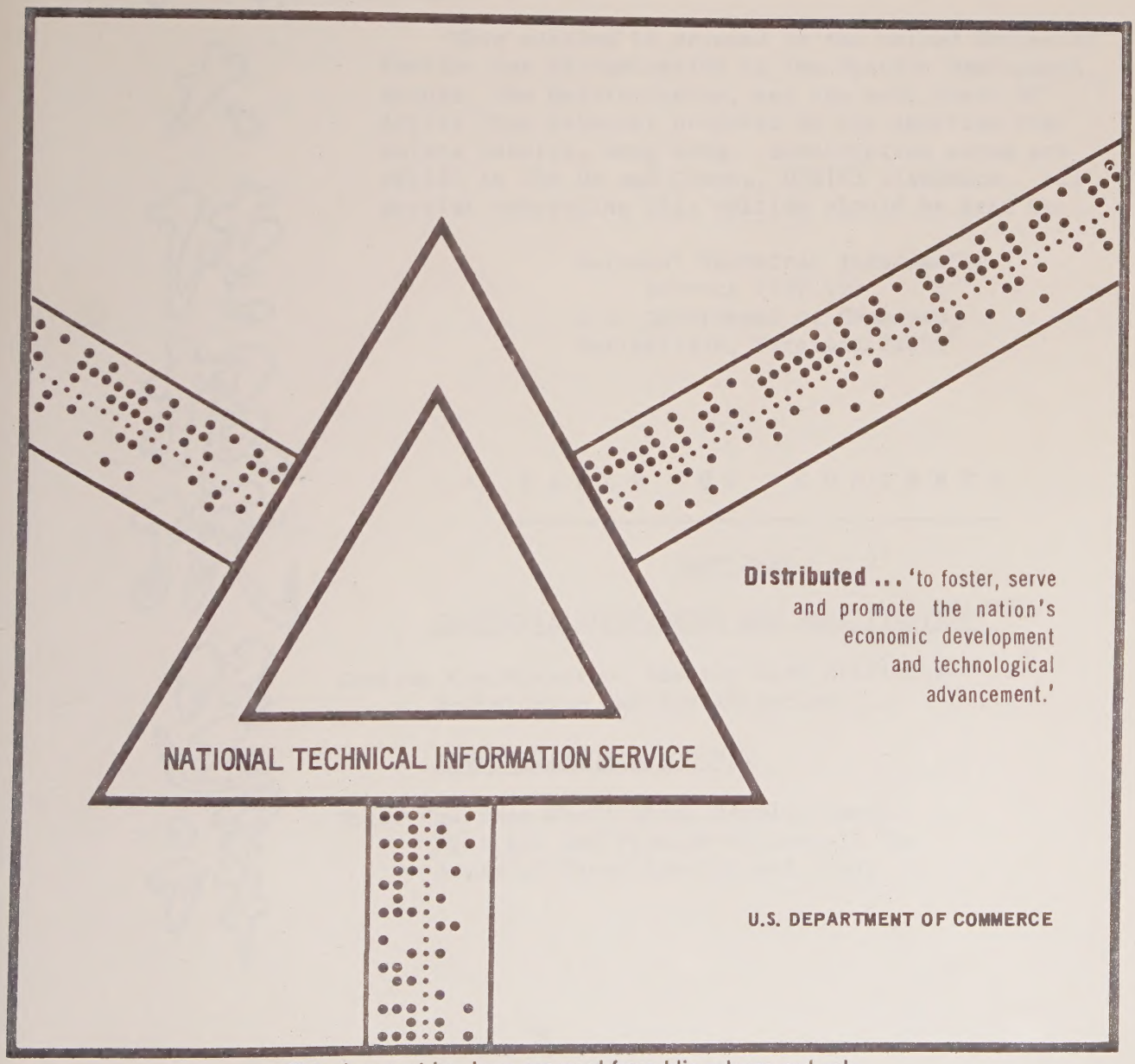
CMP-SCMP 71 23

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

U.S. ~~American~~ Consulate General
Hong Kong

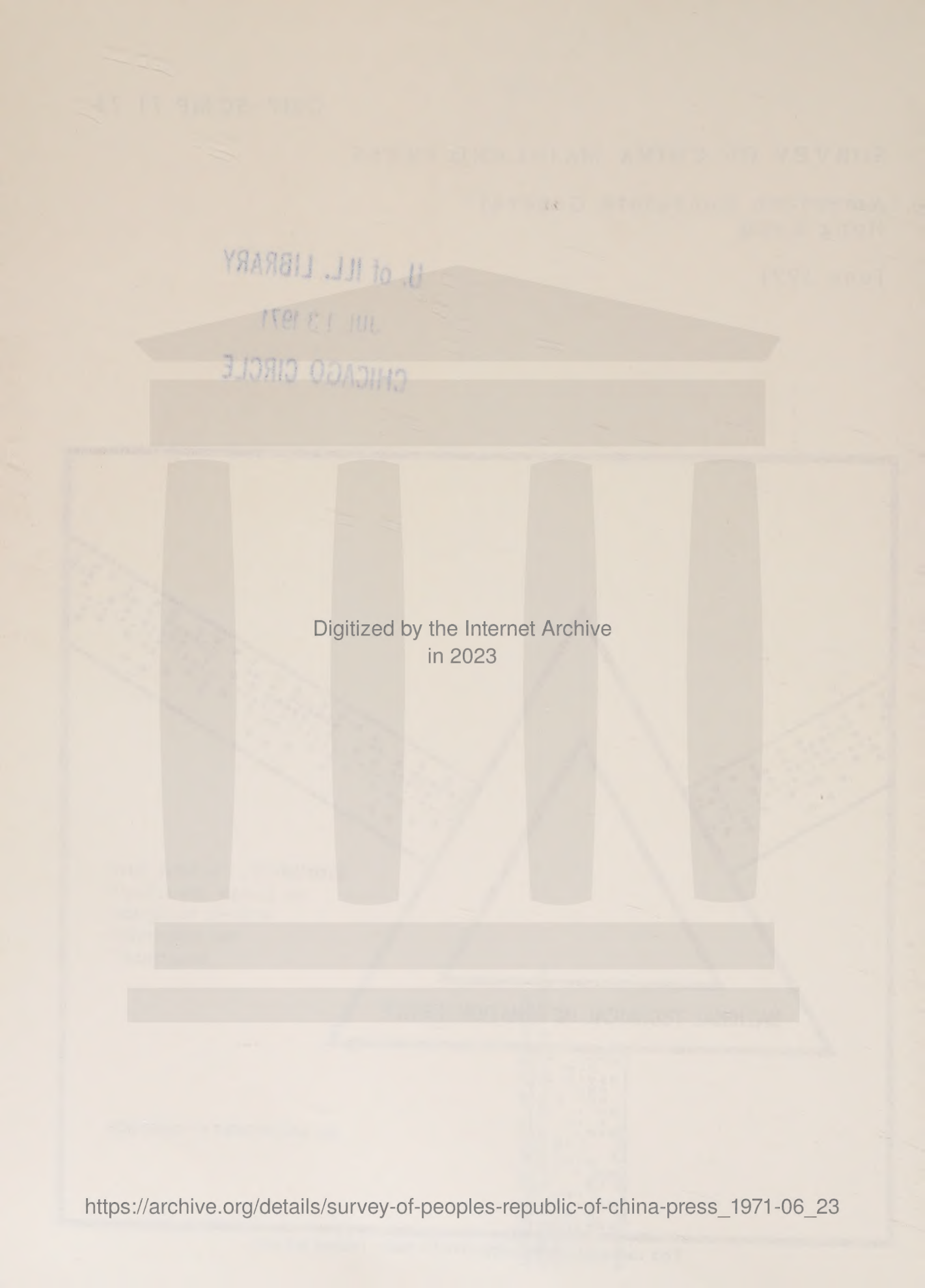
June 1971

U. of ILL. LIBRARY
JUL 13 1971
CHICAGO CIRCLE


NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE
Distributed ... 'to foster, serve and promote the nation's economic development and technological advancement.'
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

This document has been approved for public release and sale.

U. of ILL. LIBRARY
JUN 13 1971
CHICAGO CIRCLE



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2023

https://archive.org/details/survey-of-peoples-republic-of-china-press_1971-06_23

CMP-SCMP-71-23

中国大陆报纸摘译

Survey of China Mainland Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 4912-4916
June 7-11, 1971

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. Subscription rates are US$130 in the US and Canada, US$165 elsewhere. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

National Technical Information
Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
Springfield, Virginia 22151

TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

CRITICIZE REVISIONISM AND RECTIFICATION

Combine Conscientious Reading with Criticize-Revisionism and Rectification 1

INVESTIGATION AND STUDY

Study Chairman Mao's Great Revolutionary Practice and Promote Vigorously the Style of Investigation and Study 6

Page

Study Dialectical Materialism and Persevere in Investigation and Study 10

ANTI-TRANSCENDENTALISM

A Thorough Criticism and Repudiation of Idealistic Transcendentalism 14

Three Old Chinese Poor Peasants Criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's Idealist Apriorism 23

INDUSTRY

China Expands Iron and Steel Industry Under Guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought 27

COLLECTIVE ECONOMY

Shanghai Vegetable-Growing Brigade Strengthens Collective Economy 33

TEA PRODUCTION

Bigger Spring Tea Harvest in China 35

AFFORESTATION

East China Coastal Island Does Good Afforestation Work 35

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Afghan National Day 37

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. Arrives in Yaounde 37

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

GDR Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 38

CHINA AND FINLAND

Delegation of Finland-China Society to China Arrives in Peking 38

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Friends Leave Shanghai for Home 39

Page

CHINA AND ITALY

Joint Press Communique on Visit of Italian Government Economic Delegation to People's Republic of China 39

Italian Government Economic Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home 41

Italian Premier Receives Chinese Ambassador to Italy 41

CHINA AND JAPAN

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Japanese Friends 42

Japanese Militarism Attempts to Annex China's Territory by Force 42

CHINA AND NEPAL

Princess Sharada of Kingdom of Nepal and Kumar Shah Leave Peking on Visit to Southern China 43

Princess Sharada, Kumar Shah and Other Distinguished Nepalese Guests Leave Nanking for Hangchow 44

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Visiting Group to China Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China 45

Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries Greets General Association of Korean Residents in Japan 45

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Government Civil Aviation Delegation Arrives in Peking 46

CHINA AND NORWAY AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Ambassadors to Norway, Switzerland Give Film Receptions 46

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Delegation of Romanian Ministry of Chemical Industry Leaves Peking for Home 47

Chinese Ambassador to Romania Gives Film Reception 47

Page

US

Afro-Americans in Chattanooga, Tennessee, Persist in Struggle against Violent Repression 47

Unprecedented Dollar Crisis 48

US AND BRAZIL

Brazil to Take Measures to Defend Sovereign Right Over 200-Nautical-Mile Territorial Waters Limit 50

US AND PERU

Peruvian Authorities Refute False Report by US Paper 50

YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs Supports Position of Latin American Countries in Defending Sovereignty Over Territorial Waters 51

NATIONAL

DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

A Good "Squad Leader" Who Consciously Carries Out Democratic Centralism 52

MAO LINE FOR LITERATURE AND ART

Literary and Art Creations Must Not Be Subject To Limitations of Real Persons and Happenings 57

Resolutely Implement Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line for Literature and Art 63

USE OF TECHNICIANS

Seriously Carry Out the Party's Policy Toward Intellectuals, Bring the Positive Role of Technicians into Full Play 66

"THEORY OF PRODUCTIVITY"

The Broad Masses of Cadres of Wuhan Heavy Machine Tool Works Use Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's Thought as Weapon in Repudiating Energetically the Reactionary Theory of Productivity First and Resolutely Give Prominence to Proletarian Politics 72

Page

IRON MINE

North China Iron and Steel Workers Open New Mine 76

SOIL IMPROVEMENT

Big Changes in Former Flood and Drought Ravaged Area 77

IRRIGATION

South China Hsien Masses Build Small Irrigation Projects 78

FOREIGN RELATIONS

AAJA

AAJA Secretariat Member Hails First Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Solemn May 20 Statement 80

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Ambassador to Afghanistan Gives Film Reception 81

Afghan Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception 81

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Joint Communique of Government of People's Republic of China and Government of Republic of Austria on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Austria 83

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Leave Shanghai on Official Visit to Tientsin 83

CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Issues 4th Part of 21st Message to Khmer Nation 85

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Cameroonian Foreign Minister Receives Chinese Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim 92

CHINA AND CEYLON

Agreement on Provision of Convertible Currency Loan by Chinese Government to Ceylon Government Signed 92

Page

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Women's Basketball Team Arrives in Chile 93

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Ambassador to Cuba Gives Reception to Mark 11th Anniversary of Cuba-China Friendship Association 94

Cuban National Football Team Leaves Kwangchow for Shanghai 94

CHINA AND JAPAN

Hajime Miyoshi Greets Anniversary of Chairman Mao's May 20 Statement 95

Kisao Kuroda Speaks on Anniversary of Chairman Mao's May 20 Statement 96

Leader of JCP (Left) Greets Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Solemn May 20 Statement 97

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Hails First Anniversary of Publication of Chairman Mao's May 20 Statement 99

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Hails Brilliant Victories of Indochinese and Southeast Asian People's Anti-US Struggle 101

Malayan National Liberation Army Wins Fresh Victories Through Mine Warfare 102

CHINA AND NEPAL

Princess Sharada, Kumar Shah and Other Distinguished Nepalese Guests Leave Hangchow for Shanghai 102

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Banquet on Anniversary of General Association of Korean Residents in Japan 103

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrade Kuang Jen-nung Fetes DRVN Government Civil Aviation Delegation 105

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Chinese Ambassador to Syria Fetes PLO Delegation 106

Page

CHINA AND TURKEY

Chinese Red Cross Society Cables Sympathy to Turkish People in Earthquake Afflicted Area 106

US

Afro-Americans in Drew, Mississippi, Rise in Struggle against Racist Atrocity 107

CHINA AND ARAB REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

Chinese Ambassador to Arab Republic of Yemen Gives Reception for Chinese Medical Personnel 107

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Ambassador to Zambia Gives Film Reception 108

NATIONAL

MAO'S LINE FOR LITERATURE AND ART

Expose the Political Plot Behind the Theory of "Special Talents" 109

INVESTIGATION AND STUDY

Learn from the Masses and Conduct Deep-Going Investigation and Study 113

RIVER CONTROL

Utilize Water and Sand Resources of the Yellow River, Build Stable-Yield and High-Yield Farm Fields 117

LOCAL CCP CONGRESS

Third Tientsin Municipal Congress of Chinese Communist Party Held, Third Tientsin Municipal Party Committee Elected 123

EXEMPLARY WORKER

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: "Persevere in Practice, Grasp Laws, Scale New Heights in Technology" 126

Page

LABOR FOR CADRES

East China Commune Cadres Participate in Collective Productive Labor Regularly 128

COAL MINING

Experienced Central China Miners Promoted to Leadership 130

ATHLETICS

Chinese Sprinter Breaks Men's 200-Meter Dash National Record 132

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian ALB Tourist Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 133

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Chairman Boumedienne Receives Chinese Ambassador 133

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Welcome Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Austria 134

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Rousing Welcome to Samdech and Madame Sihanouk in Tientsin 135

Tientsin Banquet in Warm Welcome of Samdech and Madame Sihanouk 137

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Visit Tientsin New Harbor 139

CHINA AND CUBA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Cuban Friends 140

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean President Sekou Toure Receives Chinese Military Friendship Delegation 140

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Chinese Government Delegation Concludes Visit to Hungary 141

Page

CHINA AND LAOS

Heroes and Model Workers Delegation of Laotian Patriotic Front Leaves Kunming for Nanning 141

Visit of Heroes and Model Workers Delegation of Laotian Patriotic Front to Hsishuang Panna 143

CHINA AND MALI

Chinese Ambassador to Mali Fetes Malian Government Delegation Returning from Visit to China 145

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Gives Banquet for Delegation of Korean General Federation of Trade Unions 145

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Agreement on Civil Air Transport between Governments of China and Vietnam Re-Signed in Peking 146

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Saifudin Meets and Fetes Pakistan Border Trade Delegation, Ceremony Held for Signing and Exchanging Notes on China-Pakistan Border Trade 147

CHINA AND POLAND

Trade Delegation of Chinese Government Arrives in Warsaw 148

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali Government Delegation Arrives in Peking 148

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet in Honor of Somali Government Delegation 149

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish Red Crescent Society Sends Message to Chinese Red Cross Society 151

US

Sharp Increase in US Payments Deficit 151

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Chairman Robaya Receives Chinese Ambassador 152

Page

NATIONAL

MAO'S LINE FOR LITERATURE AND ART

Persist in Revolutionary Mass Criticism on the Front of Literature and Art 153

Advance in the Direction of Making Literature and Art Serve Workers, Peasants and Soldiers 158

GOVERNMENT-PEOPLE-RELATIONS

Seriously Handle in a Proper Manner Letters and Visits from the Masses 161

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Combine Conscientious Study with Revolutionary Mass Criticism 164

LITTLE RED SOLDIERS

Good Little Red Soldier on the Pamirs 167

Story of Little Red Soldiers in Northeast China 168

INDUSTRY

New North China Sintering Workshop Increases Production 170

PRODUCTION BRIGADE

Northeast China Production Brigade Develops Agriculture in All-Round Way 171

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Continue Tour of Tientsin 173

CHINA AND CONGO (B)

Congolese Army Football Team Leaves Hangchow for Shanghai 174

Congolese Army Football Team Leaves Shanghai for Home 175

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Visits Inland Guinea 176

Chinese Ambassador to Guinea Gives Reception in Honor of Chinese Military Friendship Delegation 177

Page

CHINA AND ITALY

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu Sends Message to President Giuseppe Saragat, Greeting Italian National Day 178

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message to Prime Minister Emilio Colombo, Greeting Italian National Day 178

CHINA AND JAPAN

Premier Chou En-lai and President Kuo Mo-jo of Chinese Academy of Sciences Meet Five Japanese Friends 179

Five Japanese Friends Leave Peking on Visit to Southern China 179

CHINA AND NEPAL

Princess Sharada and Kumar Shah of Kingdom of Nepal Leave Shanghai for Kwangchow 180

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Badminton Delegation from Pyongyang, DPRK, Leaves Peking for Home 181

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Party and Government Delegation Led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu Leaves Bucharest for China 181

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: "Warmly Welcome the Distinguished Romanian Guests" 182

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu Arrives in Peking at Head of Romanian Party and Government Delegation 184

CPC Central Committee, State Council Give Grand Banquet to Warmly Welcome Comrade Ceausescu and Romanian Party and Government Delegation He Leads 185

Comrade Chou En-lai's Speech at Banquet in Honor of Romanian Party and Government Delegation 187

Comrade Ceausescu's Speech at the Welcoming Banquet 190

Composition of Party and Government Delegation of Romanian Socialist Republic 193

Page

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese Ambassador Gives Reception in Honor of Somali Government Educational Delegation 195

US

US Veterans Demonstrate against US Imperialist Aggression in Indochina 195

Over 20,000 US Tele-Communications Workers on Strike 196

NATIONAL

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Conscientiously Study Revolutionary Theory in Conjunction with Current Work Practice 197

ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT

Go Deeply into Reality and Among the Masses by Moving Meetings to the Basic Level 201

REVOLUTION AND PRODUCTION

Forever Uphold the Policy of Grasping Revolution and Promoting Production 204

LITTLE RED SOLDIER

"Little Red Soldier" Fights Nature for Collective Interest 216

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Peking Medical Team Serves People of Yenan Wholeheartedly 217

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Embassy Staff Members Hold Get-Together with Albanian Children 220

Page

CHINA AND CUBA

Deputy Director of Cuban National Bank Leaves Peking for Home 220

Cuban National Football Team Returns to Peking from Shanghai 221

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Chinese Economic-Technical Study Group Arrives in Equatorial Guinea 222

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception 222

CHINA AND MALI

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Arrives in Bamako 223

CHINA AND NEPAL

Princess Sharada, Kumar Shah and Other Distinguished Nepalese Guests Leave Kwangchow for Home 224

CHINA AND NORWAY

Delegation of Norway-China Friendship Association Arrives in Peking 225

CHINA AND POLAND

China-Poland Agreement on Goods Exchange and Payments for 1971 Signed in Warsaw 225

CHINA AND PUERTO RICO

Comrade Yao Wen-yuan Meets Puerto Rican Friend 226

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Cordial Meeting between Party and State Leaders of China and Romania 226

Romanian Party and Government Delegation Accorded Rousing Welcome by Several Hundred Thousand Peking Revolutionary People 227

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk, Samdech and Madame Penn Nouth Go to Guest House and Meet Comrade Ceausescu and Madame Ceausescu and Comrade Maurer 230

Romanian Communist Party Central Committee Sends Message of Thanks to CPC Central Committee 231

Page

Chinese and Romanian Party and State Leaders Hold Talks 232

Seeds of Friendship 233

Comrade Ceausescu and Other Romanian Comrades Visit Tsinghua University 234

Romanian Party General Secretary Ceausescu and Chairman of Council of Ministers Maurer Hold Talks with Samdech Sihanouk and Prime Minister Penn Nouth of Cambodia 235

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian President Receives Chinese Ambassador 236

* * *

Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in Chinese Communist newspapers or releases emanating from Chinese Communist news agencies.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

June 7, 1971 No. 4912

****
* NATIONAL *
****

CRITICIZE REVISIONISM AND RECTIFICATION

Combine Conscientious Reading with Criticize-Revisionism and Rectification

- members of the Party committee of Peking Municipal Bureau of Instruments and Meters Industry energetically study and apply Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and maintain a firm and correct orientation in leading the revolutionary masses forward along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 21, 1971)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "They should practice Marxism-Leninism, and not revisionism," and by energetically studying and applying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living manner, members of the Party committee of the Peking Municipal Bureau of Instruments and Meters Industry have in the course of the three great revolutionary movements strengthened their ability to differentiate between true and false Marxism, maintained a firm and correct orientation, and heightened their initiative in the implementation and defense of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

When the Party committee of this bureau was first set up, it took the living study and application of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and the conducting of ideological revolutionization in a proper way as the fundamental principle which must be grasped in Party committee construction. Members of the committee repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "It is entirely necessary to raise the theoretical level of Marxism-Leninism in the whole Party, for only such theories can serve as a pointer leading the Chinese revolution to victory," looked back on the history of the struggle between the two lines within the Party, realized that the class struggle was of a protracted nature, and decided that the struggle between the two lines within the Party would be a drawn-out and protracted affair.

The great victory in theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought has obliged their enemies to disguise themselves as Marxists, to hold up a "red flag" to oppose the red flag. Because of this, each and every cadre should conscientiously implement and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, maintain a firm and correct orientation, study diligently and conscientiously, master Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in a thorough going manner, and raise the level of their ability to differentiate between true and false Marxism.

To heighten consciousness in study, members of the Party committee of this bureau have also conscientiously summed up the experience they have acquired through the practice of struggle. By means of the summing up, they deeply realize that before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the reason that some of the comrades made mistakes and implemented the revisionist line was because fundamentally they had not conscientiously studied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and the degree of their awareness of the struggle between the two lines was not high.

At the same time, they also deeply realize that the Party committee is the leadership organ for holding high the banner, grasping the law and setting the course and whether the squad members of the Party committee are conscientious in their reading is not only a question of mistakes having been made individually or not, but more important still, it is a question involving whether they are able to maintain a firm and correct political orientation and lead the broad masses of revolutionary people in advancing along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Because of that, they conscientiously considered the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as the prerequisite for continuing the revolution, which brought about a fine habit of diligent reading. Since this year, they have conscientiously studied such works of Marx and Lenin as the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "The Civil War in France," and "The State and Revolution," and studied over again Chairman Mao's philosophical writings to heighten their awareness of continuing the revolution and the struggle in lines effectively.

The concrete methods applied by the Party committee of Peking Municipal Bureau of Instruments and Meters Industry for the living study and application of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought are:

1. By combining conscientious reading with criticizing of revisionism and rectification, and heightening the ability to differentiate between true and false Marxism.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "There can be no differentiation without comparison," members of the Party committee have in the process of conscientious reading, criticized and repudiated thoroughly idealistic transcendentalism, the reactionary theory of only productivity counts, the theory of human nature of the bourgeoisie and landlords, and the theory of the dying out of the class struggle disseminated by Liu Shao-ch'i and his stripe of political swindlers, differentiated between "what is materialism and what is idealism," and heightened consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Not long ago, this bureau held an enlarged meeting of its Party committee, and launched a criticize-revisionism and rectification movement. When criticizing the reactionary theory that productivity also counted, members of the Party committee conscientiously studied Lenin's important statements, "Politics is a concentrated expression of economy... In comparison with economy, politics cannot but occupy the primary position. Not to affirm this is to forget the most rudimentary knowledge of Marxism" and "if a class cannot handle its problem politically, it will not be able to maintain its rule, and because of that it will be unable to solve its production task." They also conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's brilliant teaching, "Political work is the life blood of all economic work," and angrily criticized the idea, "What is this placing politics in command? It is to carry out tasks successfully," disseminated by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers. They realized that the reactionary theory that productivity alone counted fundamentally confounded the relationships between politics and economy and between men and things, and its sinister intention was to oppose the bringing of proletarian politics to the fore and to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat.

By means of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, members of the Party committee further strengthened their initiative in the all-round implementation of the brilliant policy of "Grasp revolution, stimulate production." They strove to grasp, amid a thousand and one tasks, the fundamental principle of educating and transforming people with the thought of Mao Tse-tung, and to carry out ideological revolutionization among the people in a proper way.

Spiritual power is transformed into material power. In the first four months of the present year, the over-all industrial output value of the system has risen 75 percent over that of the corresponding period of the previous year.

2. By combining conscientious reading with practice, and using Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to solve problems in the practice of current struggles.

Chairman Mao teaches: "One must study the theory of Marxism-Leninism with a purpose, that is, to integrate Marxist-Leninist theory with the actual movement of the Chinese revolution and to seek from this theory the stand, viewpoint and method with which to solve the theoretical and tactical problems of the Chinese revolution."

In compliance with the teaching of Chairman Mao the Party committee of this bureau has integrated the conscientious reading of Marxist-Leninist books and the works of Chairman Mao with the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles, made manifest the revolutionary style of linking theory with practice, and maintained the use of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought for solving problems raised by the current practice of struggle.

For example, at the beginning of the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement, some of the comrades had an inadequate knowledge of the protracted and complex nature of the class struggle, and because of that their determination was not strong, and the grasping was ineffectual. Later, bearing this problem in mind, all the comrades made a conscientious study of the statement, "The dictatorship of a single class is not only essential for class society in general and for the proletariat which has overthrown the bourgeoisie, but it is also essential throughout the whole historical period between capitalism and 'classless society' or Communism," made by Lenin in his book "The State and Revolution," as well as Chairman Mao's statements on the basic line throughout the whole historical period of the Party, and deepened their comprehension of the Marxist thesis on line struggle.

They also went deeply into the basic level, investigated and studied the new character and trend of class struggle. The living facts of class struggle have enabled them to realize more deeply that throughout the whole historical period of socialism, class, class contradiction and class struggle has always existed, and in spite of the metamorphosis in shape and form of the class struggle, and focus of the struggle has always been on gaining political power.

Having heightened their awareness of class struggle, members of the Party committee resolutely took their place in the frontline of the class struggle, boldly mobilized the masses and swiftly launched a new upsurge in the struggle against the enemies which enabled the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement to develop healthily and deeply.

3. By combining reading with rectification, making diligent effort to transform world outlook.

Marx and Engels pointed out in "Manifesto of the Communist Party": "The communist revolution is the most radical rupture with traditional property relations; no wonder that its development involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas." Chairman Mao teaches: "The change in world outlook is a fundamental change."

The Party committee of this bureau realizes that there is not a single aspect in the question of line that is not associated with world outlook, that the kind of world outlook invariably determines the line that will be implemented, and that only through the conscientious study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and the firm setting up of proletarian world outlook could a firm and correct political orientation be always maintained and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line be resolutely implemented. Accordingly, members of the Party committee have integrated the reading of Marxist-Leninist books and the works of Chairman Mao with the remolding of world outlook, actively grasped their own self-revolutionization, and consciously triggered a revolution in the depth of their souls.

Since this year, they have held in succession two open-door rectification meetings, unfolded criticism and self-criticism, used materialistic dialectics to criticize and repudiate bourgeois idealism and metaphysics,

opposed arrogance and complacency, smashed selfish interest and established public interest, eliminated the remnant pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and strengthened their initiative in the implementation and defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the self-education movement to guard against arrogance and complacency and maintain modesty and prudence, the standing members of the Party committee of the bureau selected and read such works as Engels' "Anti-Duhring" and Lenin's "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," as well as studied Chairman Mao's "On Practice" and "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?" and angrily criticized idealistic transcendentalism. They deeply realized that arrogance and complacency was bourgeois idealism and a reflection of the metaphysical world outlook. With arrogance and complacency, the materialist theory of reflection could not be maintained, and one would feel himself "wiser" than the people and become conservative, stand still and would not make progress. That would give rise to bureaucratism.

By means of rectification, their awareness was enhanced, and they conscientiously maintained the concept of the primacy of practice and the concept that "the masses are the real heroes," and actively threw themselves into the three great revolutionary practices. Recently the standing members of the Party committee of this bureau, under the leadership of the secretary and deputy secretaries of the Party committee, have gone severally to its factories and works to investigate and study the condition of the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement to gather first-hand information personally, to provide comprehensive guidance and to push a step further the in-depth development of the "one-strike, three-oppose" movement in the whole bureau.

* * *

INVESTIGATION AND STUDY

Study Chairman Mao's Great Revolutionary Practice and Promote Vigorously the Style of Investigation and Study

- Members of the Party committee of Hsingkuo hsien, Kiangsi Province, hold a study class in Changkang

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 22, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanchang, May 21) The CCP committee of Hsingkuo hsien, Kiangsi Province, has recently organized its members to run a study class. The aim is to study the great revolutionary practice of Chairman Mao who conducted investigations in Changkang in former years, and to sum up understanding in their own investigation and research. The fine style of going deep into the midst of reality to make investigations and study is further fostered.

During the period of the Second Revolutionary Civil War, the great leader Chairman Mao personally came to Hsingkuo to conduct the well-known investigation of Changkang hsiang, setting a brilliant example for the whole Party of vigorous promotion of the style of investigation and study. With deep proletarian feeling toward Chairman Mao, members of the Hsingkuo hsien Party committee came over to the old site where Chairman Mao conducted an investigation before. There they studied Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice, reviewed such brilliant works by Chairman Mao as "An Investigation of Changkang," "Be Concerned with the Livelihood of the Masses and Attentive to Work Methods," etc., and also selected for study relevant teachings of Marx and Lenin. As they studied, they were filled with an unusual feeling of affection.

At the study class, everyone looked back over what the hsien Party committee had gone through in leading the people of the whole hsien in the development of mountains on the basis of carrying out investigation and study properly. In Hsingkuo hsien there were many bald hills and denuded ridges and loss of earth and water was serious. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, due to the influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, nothing much was achieved despite a year-to-year effort directed to the development of mountainous areas.

In compliance with a series of teachings from Chairman Mao on investigation and study, we first went deep into the midst of the masses to find out what they knew about bringing mountains under development after the founding of the new hsien Party committee. Members of the hsien Party committee crossed over mountains and ranges and walked all over the 240-odd brigades of the 24 communes of the whole hsien. By making personal investigations uphill and visiting the masses, they found three different kinds of soil in the mountainous areas of the hsien and that three different methods of development were being adopted by the masses. Some advanced experience was

also gained which made possible the development and afforestation of the denuded hills at once in the same year. They also summed up the experiences of the masses of such brigades as Chiaohsi, Changkang, Chiaofu, etc., that succeeded in developing mountainous areas with greater, quicker, better, and more economical results.

In the process they came to understand that to change mountains, change fields and change quality, they must first change man's thinking and the key to this lay in the ideological revolutionization of the leading squad. Therefore, they called on-the-spot meetings at Chiaohsi, Changkang and other brigades and organized the cadres and masses to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, heighten their awareness of the significance of development of mountains and criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary sinister trash.

Meanwhile, good methods for developing mountains were introduced. On the basis of a heightened consciousness of the line struggle on the part of the broad masses of cadres and people, some experiences in the development of mountains with great, quick, good and economical results were very rapidly popularized all over the hsien. In one winter, the whole hsien very successfully brought under development barren mountains covering a total area of over 200,000 mow.

In looking back over the recent practice, everyone applied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings to a summing-up and came to understand deeply that investigation and study provides a basic condition for people's realization of the two conscious leaps from matter to spirit and from spirit to matter in the process of understanding the objective world, and a fundamental link in correctly understanding and remolding the world. "The fundamental task of a leadership organ of the Communist Party consists of two main aspects--ascertaining conditions and getting a grasp of policy." Only by applying the Marxist standpoint, viewpoint and method and going into the world of reality and the midst of the masses to make investigations and studies can we really ascertain conditions, make our thinking reflect correctly the objective reality and implement better Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy.

At the study class, leading members of the Hsingkuo hsien Party committee combined practice with the conscientious study of Chairman Mao's "On Practice," "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?" and other brilliant works. They also selected for study the relevant chapters of Engels' "Anti-Duhring." Everyone came to understand that according to Marxism, the law of a thing exists objectively and, in the practice of struggle, people could discover and understand the law, foresee the future, take it as a guide to action and spontaneously remold the world. But people cannot freely change the law, make it or do away with it. Man's correct ideas are only people's correct reflections of the laws of objective things.

All of them cited such a case for study: To win a bumper harvest of the late rice crop, the hsien Party committee decided to popularize the fine seed strains known as "Agricultural Reclamation No. 58." But some

cadres held that such strains had been tried unsuccessfully before and were unfit for Hsingkuo. Members of the Party committee did not readily take the view and instead with the problem in mind went into the midst of the masses to make practical investigations. They visited nine production teams which had for six years adopted the "Agricultural Reclamation No. 58" fine seed strains with steady or high yields achieved. At the same time, they investigated the conditions of several production teams which had tried the strains unsuccessfully. With Mao Tse-tung's thought as a guide, they lifted the perceptual knowledge obtained through investigation to rational knowledge after pondering and studying it repeatedly. By laying hold of the essence and the law of things, they summed up the main experience. Thus they became confident about the planting of the seed strains and were determined to popularize vigorously the strains throughout the hsien. As a result, a bumper late rice harvest was achieved all over the hsien.

After analyzing such a fact, everyone came to understand more deeply that the law of a thing was not thought out in people's minds but existed in reality. Only by making serious investigations and studies in the course of the three major revolutionary struggles can we understand and grasp it. In the light of the experience in popularizing the "Agricultural Reclamation No. 58" fine strains, everyone penetratingly criticized idealist transcendentalism and came to understand more deeply the great significance of adherence to the materialist theory of reflection.

In the article, "Remold Our Way of Study," Chairman Mao pointed out, "To introduce in the whole Party the plan for investigation and study is a fundamental link in the transformation of the Party." With Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice taken as a brilliant example and in the light of their own ideological reality, the leading members of Hsingkuo hsien Party committee came to understand from past experience that to make a good job of construction toward the proper style of a leading squad, we must put into practice the following three measures:

(1) We must smash empiricism and promote the style of serious investigation and study.

Some comrades felt that having been long in Hsingkuo and being well conversant with the conditions there, they could do well in their work through the sole strength of past experience. After study, everyone came to understand that what work experience one has provides a favorable condition for the satisfactory performance of a job. But new things kept popping up with the revolution developing and conditions changing all the time. If we refrain from going deep to make investigations and studies and from receiving new things and studying new problems, then the "old Hsingkuo" will not recognize the new features of Hsingkuo, the "old hands" will lag behind the new revolutionary situation, and the "old cadres" will not be able to give new creditable performance for the people. If we rely solely on past experience in doing things, we shall fall for the line that investigation and study was "a thing of the past" as advocated by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and slip down to the wrong road of idealist transcendentalism.

(2) We must smash bureaucratism and promote the style of penetrating into the midst of reality to do arduous and conscientious work.

When making investigations and studies at the lower levels, some comrades always did nothing more than dabble in things and make a few futile rounds. Such a style on the surface is one of staying at the basic levels but in reality one of still "floating" high above. This is actually a manifestation of the bureaucratic style. Everyone came to understand that to make investigations and studies, we must spare no efforts and be ready to drop the airs of an "official." With problems in mind, we must personally stay at a fixed point and personally go into practice. In the course of investigation and study, we must persistently attain the aim of learning from the masses humbly, "asking questions about every matter," "asking repeated questions," and not staying content with "a narrow view," "half-truths," and "initial gains." Only in this way can we implement better Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

(3) We must shatter the idea of a sluggard and foster the revolutionary spirit of research by doing more thinking and thinking hard.

In making investigations and studies among the masses, we must overcome such a tendency as "keeping the body but not the mind occupied" and must use our heads and apply ourselves to active and hard thinking. We must apply the method of class analysis in analyzing and studying the mass of first-hand data acquired in investigation. We must take a look at not only the positive but also the negative sides of things, pay attention to not only the main tendency but also another tendency that may lie hidden beneath, get at the essence of things through the phenomena and lay hold of the objective laws of things. This aim is to acquire really the right of speech and leadership in the course of work.

* * *

Study Dialectical Materialism and Persevere in Investigation and Study

- The study core group of the Party committee of a certain PLA Tsinan air force unit conscientiously studies "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," "On Practice" and other important works and vigorously criticizes idealist transcendentalism, this strengthening the initiative in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 22, 1971)

(Dispatch by our own correspondent) In compliance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must conscientiously read and study and master Marxism," the study core group of a certain PLA Tsinan air force unit combines the study of Lenin's "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" with the study of the two brilliant works by Chairman Mao, "On Practice" and "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From," and Chairman Mao's writings on investigation and study; applies dialectical-materialistic epistemology in vigorously criticizing idealist transcendentalism; strives to overcome subjectivism and empiricism in the mind; and goes deep into the world of reality and in the midst of the masses to promote vigorously the style of investigation and study. The group's initiative in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has been strengthened.

Though relatively attentive to investigation and study before, the comrades of the study core group of the Party committee of this air force unit often took the problem of persevering or not persevering in investigation and study as just a problem of working method without lifting it up to the high plane of the materialist line or idealist line for recognition. In the course of study, they took up and studied Lenin's criticism of false Marxism in former years and associated the present criticism of political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i with a review of the history of struggle between materialism and idealism. Thus they acquired a deeper understanding of the importance of investigation and study.

Lenin pointed out, "The viewpoint of living and practice should be the prim and basic viewpoint of epistemology"; "Is it from matter to consciousness and thinking or from thinking and consciousness to matter?" This marked "the difference between two basic lines in philosophy."

The great leader Chairman Mao has developed Marxist-Leninist epistemology and applied the viewpoint of practice first as a guide to the three major revolutionary struggles and propounded the noted theory, "Without investigation there is no right to speech."

By applying the brilliant idea expounded by the proletarian revolutionary teacher, the comrades of the Party committee vigorously criticized the idealist reactionary idea that "man has perfect thoughts" owing to "the development of the human brain" and not to social practice and the preposterous view that investigation and study was something that could be done without advocated by

Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind. They came to understand deeply that the ability to lead was not inherent but something acquired through investigation and study, that to persevere in investigation and study was to adhere to the dialectical-materialistic theory of reflection and to criticize idealist transcendentalism with practical action, and that without making investigations and studies, we might slip into the quagmire of idealist transcendentalism and could not correctly know and remold the world.

Through study, members of the Party committee of this unit have further come to understand that in order to persevere in investigation and study, we must smash empiricism. On one occasion, without making investigations and study, they worked out several rules in the light of past experience and arranged an important task for the army unit. As a result, because some rules were not fully compatible with reality, the cadres and fighters of the unit had something to say. Later, they headed for the lower levels to make investigations and study and found a correct approach to the proper handling of this task. Only by exercising leadership in a practical way could they fulfill this task successfully. They reviewed similar experiences and lessons, and by studying Lenin's relevant remarks, "In the word 'experience' can be hidden undoubtedly the materialist and the idealist lines of philosophy." They came further to understand that in a long period of revolutionary struggle the leadership cadres acquired a large amount of valuable experience. This was very helpful in the knowing of new things and the proper handling of revolutionary work. But objective things continuously move, develop and change. This dictates a continuous process of investigation and study. If we stay content with only acquired experience and put past experience in absolute terms without making continuous investigations and studies and without understanding new conditions and studying new problems, we shall make subjective understanding depart from objective reality and lapse into idealism and fail to do our work properly.

Through study and criticism, the study core group of this unit strengthened the initiative in investigation and study and constantly went to the lower levels to make investigations and studies. Under the group's inspiration, this unit promoted the style of investigation and study.

But in the course of investigation and study, some comrades often stayed content with what was only partially understood without lifting experience to the plane of theory and turning perceptual knowledge into rational knowledge. To counter such a tendency, they studied the proletarian teacher's relevant teachings.

Lenin pointed out, "In epistemology, as in all other spheres of science, we should think dialectically. This is to say we must not take our knowledge as something completely unchanged and must make an analysis about how to progress from lack of knowledge to possession of knowledge and from incomplete and incorrect knowledge to relatively complete and correct knowledge."

In "On Practice," Chairman Mao taught us, "We must sift the rich tangible data to separate the good from the bad and the true from the false and work on transformation inside out, step by step, to create a system of ideas and theories."

In the light of practice, they pondered such remarks repeatedly and came to understand that investigation and study must be preceded by possession of a large mass of tangible data. These would serve as a foundation for understanding. But the "actual job of understanding lies in a process of going from perception to thinking." Perceptual data reflect only the superficial phenomena of things. If we refrain from making perceptual knowledge develop into rational knowledge, we cannot understand and grasp the essence of things and will slip into the quagmire of metaphysics.

For a long period, the leading squad of the unit where they belonged failed to get properly united. The Party committee tackled the problem many times but without getting a proper solution. Through study, the Party committee came to understand that the problem was not properly solved because though committee members had done some investigive work in the past, they failed to make a proper study of the perceptual data acquired and thus failed to get at the essence of the problem. Therefore, the three principal responsible comrades of the Party committee personally made a close investigation and repeated study of the history and current conditions of the leading squad of this unit. The root causes of the problem were unearthed. The crux, it was found, lay in the existence of some impure thoughts in this unit's principal leading cadres. By starting with help to these comrades in overcoming selfishness and impure thoughts, they solved the problem with very fruitful results obtained.

In "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," Lenin pointed out, "Since an idealist does not recognize as 'perceptual content' the objective reality existing in disregard of ourselves, then he has only left in himself the 'naked abstract' self and a necessarily capitalized and accented self."

The study core group of the Party committee of this unit studied such a passage from Lenin's works and acquired a deeper understanding of subjective idealism. A common feature marking subjective idealism is a tendency to consider oneself bright and wise without seeing the great historical role of the masses and depart from reality and from the masses. Simultaneously with an effort to smash subjectivism and make investigations and studies with perseverance, members of the Party committee of this unit continuously criticized the "theory of the masses being backward" spread by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and turned the process of investigation and study into one of learning from the masses. In this regard, they vigorously tackled the following several points:

(a) Party committee members must constantly go deep into basic levels and learn from the masses and make investigations and study by adopting such means as staying at a fixed point, calling investigation meetings, citing typical examples, introducing experimental work points, etc.; or call forums

of basic-level comrades so that the views of cadres and fighters can be accepted in a serious manner.

(b) Every standing committee member must hook up with one or two flying wings or companies and regard these units as a base. From here they can constantly draw political nourishment. They can also make a good job of their own ideological revolutionization and the Party committee's construction toward revolutionization.

(c) We must seriously organize members of various departments of organs and send them to the lower levels to direct proper efforts toward investigation and study. We must constantly submit tasks, methods and ideas to the organs and organize organs to handle properly typical examples. Such an approach gives a considerable boost to the unit's various tasks.

* * *

ANTI-TRANSCENDENTALISM

A Thorough Criticism and Repudiation of Idealistic Transcendentalism

by

Hsüeh Chi-wen (薛集文)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 21, 1971)

The communique of the 2nd plenum of the 9th CCP Congress has called upon us to "conscientiously study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, uphold dialectical materialism and historical materialism and oppose idealism and metaphysics."

For a long time, enemy agents and renegades Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and their stripe of false Marxist political swindlers have flown a red flag to oppose the red flag, disseminated a whole system of bourgeois idealism, pushed an opportunist line that was "left" in form but rightist in essence, and frantically opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. "There is no construction without destruction, no flowing without damming, and no motion without rest." ("On New Democracy") We must in response to the call of the 2nd plenum of the 9th CCP Congress, hold high the banner of the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, criticize and repudiate thoroughly the idealistic transcendentalism trumpeted by Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and their stripe of political swindlers, differentiate clearly between true Marxism and false Marxism, and fundamentally strengthen our initiative in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

I

Where actually does man's knowledge and ability come from? Is it inherent or is it acquired later? Therein lies a fundamental difference between materialism and idealism.

The epistemology of Marxism maintains that man's knowledge and ability could only come from social practice and is acquired later. It is "(deduced) not from our minds, but only through our minds from the real world." (Engels' "Anti-Duhring," p. 33) Lenin pointed out, "The standpoint of life, of practice, should be the first and fundamental standpoint in the theory of knowledge" ("Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," p. 134) and Chairman Mao has pointed out, "The dialectical theory of knowledge places practice in the primary position, holding that human knowledge can in no way be separated from practice." ("On Practice") The brilliant theory of "practice first" of Lenin and Chairman Mao is in opposition to idealistic transcendentalism, and a powerful ideological weapon for knowing the world and transforming the world. The series of victories scored by the revolutionary people who took an active part in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment are victories for the brilliant philosophical thinking of Lenin and Chairman Mao.

Contrary to the materialist theory of reflection, the practitioners of idealistic transcendentalism actively trumpet the view that knowledge and ability is inherent in people. They distort the fact that knowledge is deduced "through our minds from the real world" and change it to "through our minds." Taking advantage of the fact that man's knowledge is in no way alienable from the mind, they peddle their reactionary illicit goods of transcendentalism that man's knowledge and ability could only be inherent in the mind and existed before experience and practice. Enemy agents and renegades Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and their kind of false Marxist political swindlers are such reactionary transcendentalists.

In "Why do people make mistake?", Liu Shao-ch'i bare-facedly said, "The fact that people are in possession of complete faculties" is "because of human cerebral development." Liu Shao-ch'i and his stripe of political swindlers also uttered such nonsense as "natural laws and social laws" were "things thought up in the minds of the people," laws "are made by men" and were completely dependent on men for their "development," and ideas must break loose from "external fetters (material fetters)" to "discover their own truth," and "create objective laws of historical development," etc.

In the view of Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang,people have only to rely on their "talented" and developed mind, by means of self-cultivation behind closed doors, by pondering and reflection, in order to produce correct ideas, get to know everything, break away from "external" material conditions, and create the objective world just as they wished. This is nothing but completely and utterly idealistic humbug.

We know that not only "complete faculties," but also the shaping and development of the "human mind" can in no way be separated from production as well as labor in social practice. "First labor, after it, and then with it, articulate speech--these were the most essential stimuli under the influence of which the brain of the ape gradually changed into that of man." (Engels, "Dialectics of Nature," p. 140) The process of change in natural and social laws is independent of man's will, and is basically not "things" in the "mind of the people." On the basis of social practice man can get to know them, or make use of them, however he definitely cannot "institute" or "develop" them. Truth is the scientific reflection of the rules of the objective world in the ideas of the people, and "ideas" that are separated from "external" material conditions, will "discover" basically not truth, but only fallacy.

Proceeding from the idealistic transcendentalism standpoint of the so-called "ideas must break lose from external fetters (material fetters)," Liu Shao-ch'i and his stripe of political swindlers also advocated "taking things for granted" and uttering such rubbish as "taking things for granted may of course be fantasy and illusions, however fantasy may also become reality."

We admit that on the basis of definite social practice and proceeding from a definite objective condition, the advancing of scientific prescience and hypothesis play an important role in knowing and transforming the world, and also some scientific fancies could fascinate people and become a motive force to man's triumph over nature. However we must resolutely oppose

groundless "fantasy" and "illusions" that are separated from the basis of objective reality. Because "we must oppose ideas which are not based upon or do not correspond to objective facts, because such ideas are fanciful and fallacious and will lead to failure if acted on." ("On Protracted War") The so-called breaking away from "external" material "fetters" trumpeted by Liu Shao-ch'i and his stripe of political swindlers is "fanciful" and "fallacious" and is neither based on nor consistent with objective reality, and therefore basically cannot become "reality." If work is carried out along this "fanciful" and "fallacious" line, people will be led on the wrong path and the cause of the revolution will be jeopardized.

When Liu Shao-ch'i and his stripe of false Marxist political swindlers were peddling their illicit merchandise of "fantasy" and "illusions" that could change into "reality," they went so far as to claim that their fallacy was "similar in meaning as the thesis in 'On Contradiction'." This was exactly as Lenin had said when exposing the opportunist faction in the workers' movement, "The opportunist faction 'in all the places where Marxism is welcomed by the workers, will swear by the name of Marxism, and there is no way of preventing them from doing so." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol. II, pp. 901-902) Our task is to make use of facts to rip off the masks of this type of false Marxist political swindlers and to show these opportunists in their true light.

In his great work "On Contradiction," Chairman Mao spoke on the question of identity of a contradiction and the transformation of two contradictory aspects into their exact opposite. "On Contradiction" has pointed out, there are two aspects of identity, one is "concrete identity" and the other is "imaginary identity." Dialectical materialism admits scientifically the identity reflecting the actual change, and that in given conditions each of the two aspects transforms itself into its opposite. However, because of the concrete identity between them, the aspects of their contradiction are "real and concrete opposites and the transformation of opposites into each other is also real and concrete." But the "fantasy" and "illusions" trumpeted by Liu Shao-ch'i and his stripe of political swindlers are not the scientific reflection of reality, for they are "subjectively conceived transformation conjured up in men's minds by innumerable real and complex transformation of opposites into each other," and are not "concrete identity" but "imaginary identity." If that is so, how could "fantasy and illusions" be transformed into "reality"? How could the fallacies of the false Marxists be "similar in meaning" to the theses in "On Contradiction"?

In spite of the willingness of Liu Shao-ch'i and his stripe of political swindlers' utmost efforts to trumpet that "fantasy and illusions" could transform into "reality," indisputable facts once again smashed the various forms of fantasy and illusions disseminated by them. As everyone can recall, Liu Shao-ch'i and his stripe of swindlers tried to beautify the Kuomintang reactionaries in a big way, and disseminated such fantasy as "peaceful transition" could be carried out by means of "parliamentary struggle." In the manner of a priest quoting from the scripture, "He who lives by the sword will perish by the sword," they also spread the illusion that the imperialist by "laying down their sword would become a saint."

However, the fantasy and illusions spread by these swindlers never did transform into reality. The true fact was that the Kuomintang reactionaries launched a civil war in an endeavor to destroy the Chinese Communist Party, and the imperialists never for a single moment abandoned their eagerness for aggression. The fantasy and illusions spread by the swindlers became a poison concealing the enemies and paralyzing the people. However, under the leadership of great teacher Chairman Mao and after a long and protracted armed struggle which ended with the defeat of the reactionaries both inside and outside the country, the Chinese people were able to win victory for the Chinese revolution.

The utopian socialists of France in the 19th century thought that by their utopian Communist bloc system, they could change the oceans of the world into lemonade and they were ridiculed by the Marxists as "wishful thinkers." The false Marxist swindlers of China in the 20th century thought that by merely trumpeting a few empty phrases they could change the evil reactionaries into saints, and transform the suffering land of China before the liberation into a land filled with lemon groves. They were not only "wishful thinkers" of the more ignorant sort but were reactionary to the extreme.

II

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "The humble are the most intelligent, the lofty are the most ignorant," "In a sense, the fighters with the most practical experience are the wisest and the most capable." The reason "the humble" are the wisest is because they have the most practical experience. This is the scientific conclusion derived from the materialist theory of reflection and a truth borne out by numerous facts. The broad masses of working people under the guidance of this brilliant thought of Chairman Mao, are throwing themselves with high spirit into the three great revolutionary movements, making manifest their incomprable wisdom and sagacity, and performing one miracle after another.

Liu Shao-ch'i and his stripe of swindlers frantically opposed the brilliant assertion of Chairman Mao that "the humble are the most intelligent, the lofty are the most ignorant," trumpeted in a big way the reactionary "theory of talent" of "foresight and vision" that was devoid of class substance and separated from social practice. The kind of so-called idealistic doctrine of "foresight and vision," "latter-sight and perception" and "unconsciousness and unawareness" had always been worshipped by Liu Shao-ch'i and his stripe of political swindlers from the twenties to the sixties, and they availed themselves of every opportunity to peddle this set of reactionary fallacy. Liu Shao-ch'i nonsensically said, "Foresight and vision, with people who are far-sighted, the subjective world will keep to the front of the objective world." In that way, the subjective world is not a reflection of the objective world in the mind of the people, but on the contrary, the basis and herald of the existence of the objective world. This is indeed a most unusual and fantastic theory. Proceeding from the fallacy of "foresight and vision," Liu Shao-ch'i and his stripe of political swindlers dashed about everywhere uttering rubbish with the ulterior motive of propagating to

the innocent and trusting young people with less practical experience who were the most capable and gifted, that they could become men of ability without having to go through practice, in opposition to the great doctrine of Chairman Mao, "In a sense, the fighters with the most practical experience are the wisest and the most capable." Liu Shao-ch'i and his stripe of political swindlers styled themselves as "great people" with "foresight and vision," and maliciously slandered the broad masses of working people as ignoramuses with "unconsciousness and unawareness." This is the greatest distortion of human history and the greatest insult to the working people. We must completely criticize and repudiate the reactionary historical idealism and "theory of talent" trumpeted by this stripe of political swindlers!

Are heroes or slaves the creators of history? This has been the subject of endless debates among historians and philosopher-historians and the principal divergence between historical materialism and historical idealism. For thousands of years, private historians and philosophers employed by the exploiting class invariably took a reactionary stand, and in a big way extolled the heroes, that is the emperors, kings, generals and ministers, saying they were the creators of history, and tried their utmost to obliterate the great role played by the people. Only Marxism, which is built on the basis of dialectical materialism and historical materialism has reversed this verdict that was made several thousand years ago, and restored history to its true light.

In fully affirming the historical role of outstanding people, particularly the revolutionary leaders of the proletariat, Marxism has at the same time given high appraisal to the great role played by the slaves in the making of history. "History is made independently by the tens of million of people." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol. XXVII, p. 148) "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." ("On Coalition Government") These axiomatic quotations from Lenin and Chairman Mao most concisely and scientifically explain the theoretical basis of historical materialism, and have become a powerful dynamic force for tens of million of people in the making of world history and for propelling the advance of history. By succeeding to the mantle of bourgeois historians and philosophers, and trumpeting their so-called "foresight and vision" and "latter sight and perception" of historical idealism, Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of political swindlers could only prove themselves as out and out false Marxists and the filial offsprings of the feudal bourgeoisie.

The debts on the historical role of "heroes" and "slaves" in the realm of philosophy and history, is in reality a manifestation of the struggle by the various classes over their historical position. The myth of "heroes are the creator of history" manufactured and propagated by reactionaries throughout history has existed for the sole purpose of deceiving and oppressing the people, for seizing ruling power and for the preservation of their reactionary rule. Liu Shao-ch'i and his stripe of political swindlers are just that, and that is the essence of the problem.

Marxism holds that "talent" objectively exists, but individually speaking, any accomplishment obtained by a person is not due mainly to talent but to social practice. Everybody knows that the creation of Marxism has tolled the knell for the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes, and this is an achievement of epoch-making significance. However, just as Chairman Mao has pointed out, "The reason why Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin could work out their theories was mainly because they personally took part in the practice of the class struggle and the scientific experiments of their time. Without this condition, no genius could have succeeded." ("On Practice")

Here, proceeding from the dialectical materialism of Marxism, Chairman Mao has most scientifically and completely explained the relationship between social practice and talent, and evaluated most highly the great role of social practice in theoretical activities which is our sole indicator for recognizing the question of talent. Aside from revealing their sinister intention, those political swindlers who professed to know Marxism, but actually knew basically nothing of Marxism, and who unscrupulously tried to distort and alter the thesis of Marx on the question of talent, to emasculate the soul of the revolution, and to trumpet "the theory of talent," clearly explained that such swindlers basically knew absolutely nothing of Marxism.

In the final analysis the so-called "talent" is nothing but a certain kind of skill or ability. Talent belongs to the sphere of knowledge, and like knowledge, it is not inherent in a person but has to be acquired later. Only through the "later" struggle of the three great revolutionary practices can man obtain and make manifest true knowledge and skill. In class society, talent is definitely not something that goes beyond reality and beyond class. Any talent is limited by the condition of time. "In feudal society it was impossible to know the laws of capitalist society in advance because capitalism had not yet emerged, the relevant practice was lacking," ("On Practice") and man's knowledge of talent is influenced by class nature. The so-called "geniuses" held in such high esteem by the bourgeoisie are only the "geniuses" of the bourgeoisie, but from the proletarian point of view, they are nothing but the most loyal and artful slaves in the service of the bourgeoisie! Separated from the three great revolutionary practices, separated from concrete historical conditions and separated from class analysis, we should not be able to correctly recognize the question of talent.

It should be pointed out that our debate on the question of "talent" with Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and his stripe of false Marxist political swindlers is definitely not the general run of argument on words and concepts, but a struggle between the materialist theory of reflection and idealistic transcendentalism and the deep reflection of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines. Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and their stripe of political swindlers self-styled themselves as "100 percent Bolshevists" and "100 percent Marxist-Leninists," displayed the pomp of "talented theoreticians," paid tribute to the transcendentalism of "talent first," exaggerated the role of talent all for the sake of disseminating bourgeois idealism and opposing dialectical materialism, all for the sake of opposing the three great revolutionary practices of the people and the masses and the great practice

of struggle of our teachers of the proletarian revolution, and at the same time all for the sake of setting themselves up as models and creating counter-revolutionary public opinions for themselves to usurp the power of the Party and the state.

Arch renegade Liu Shao-ch'i in his black book "Cultivation of Party Members in Organization and Discipline" used the method of illustrations to maliciously vilify the working people, placed himself on the same level as Marx and Lenin, shamelessly blew his own horn which fully exposed his craven ambition of wanting to be the "Karl Marx of China." Liu Shao-ch'i and his stripe of political swindlers had held aloft the red flag to oppose the red flag with the ulterior motive of distorting and misquoting the statements on the question of the roles of geniuses and leaders by writers of Marxist doctrines, shamelessly styled themselves as "leaders" "richly endowed with genius," so as to create counter-revolutionary public opinion for usurping the powers of the Party and the state. This is enough to prove that this kind of hypocrites who professed "they must lay stress on supervision from the masses" and wanting to be "an insignificant member of the community" were in reality a gang of "ambitionists" and "schemes"! Their schemes were doomed to inglorious bankruptcy, and the revolutionary people have buried them one after another in the graveyard of history.

III

Lenin said, "Materialism and idealism are, in essence, two factors in struggle," "Such struggle expresses in the final analysis the tendency and ideological system of the antagonistic classes in contemporary society." (Lenin, "Selected Works," Vol. II, p. 254) Chairman Mao also teaches us, "Opportunism and adventurism are all characterized by the breach between the subjective and the objective, by the separation of knowledge from practice." ("On Practice")

This struggle between the materialist theory of reflection and idealistic transcendentalism, in the final analysis, is a struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two world outlooks. The materialist theory of reflection maintained by the Marxists is "to expose the fallacies of the reactionaries and metaphysicians, to propagate the dialectics inherent in things, and so accelerate the transformation of things and achieve the goal of revolution," ("On Contradiction") but the idealistic transcendentalism trumpeted by Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and their stripe of political swindlers is for opposing the universal truth of Marxism, destroying the cause of the revolution, overthrowing the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. This gang of swindlers, proceeding from their reactionary stand and counter-revolutionary political objective, picked on this fallacy of idealistic transcendentalism which could be interpreted and used at their convenience without being subjected to objective scrutiny as their philosophical basis for pushing forward their opportunist line.

Liu Shao-ch'i and his stripe of political swindlers knew nothing about industry, neither did they know anything about agriculture or military affairs, nevertheless they flaunted themselves as the "Karl Marx of China"

and acting the part of "talented theoreticians," rushing about mounting rubbish, sticking their finger into every pie, writing reports, issuing directives, and by means of rumors and lies used their position to perpetuate swindles, to intimidate and hoodwink the inexperienced and innocent young people whose theoretical level was not high and thereby endangering the cause of the revolution.

Still proceeding from their reactionary stand and idealistic transcendentalism, they frantically pushed forward the opportunist line which was right, or "Left," or "Left" in form but right in essence in the cause of China's revolution and construction which led to great damage to the cause of the Chinese revolution. During the period of the Second Revolutionary Civil War in China, and proceeding at the beginning from idealistic class evolution, this enemy agent and renegade Wang Ming who called himself a "100 percent Bolshevik" frantically pushed the Left adventuristic line, and after encountering defeat, took the other extreme and carried out the right capitulationist line. He is an outstanding example.

Entering the period of socialist construction, Liu Shao-ch'i and his stripe of political swindlers, after the socialist reform of the system of ownership of means of production was basically completed, made the excuse that the level of productivity in China was low in pushing the fallacy of the so-called China's main contradiction was "the contradiction between an advanced socialist system and backward socialist productivity," trumpeting "the dying out of the class struggle" and opposing the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

However, in less than two years, they again admitted that the level of productivity in our country was quite high, and suddenly advocated the abolition of money, the abolition of commercial goods and the negation of the principle of value, and carried out in a big way what was "Left" in form but right in essence, in opposition to the theory of developing the revolution by stages.

In the direction of rural economy, they raised a gale of "Communist wind" calling for "the fixing of output quotas at the level of individual households" at one time and advocating at another time "the abolition of privately owned land." This gang of political swindlers was unpredictable that way, sometimes remarkably "Left," but sometimes right with a vengeance, going all out to sabotage and hamper the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the Party's general and specific policies, revealing themselves fully to be mortal enemies of the revolutionary people, and reflecting fully that they were out and out idealists.

However, in spite of all their changes, they could never be separated from their original objective, and that is the attempt to change our great Party into one of revisionism and make our great socialist motherland change color. This sinister scheme of theirs will never be able to make headway!

Under the line of unity and victory of the 9th Party Congress and the incentive provided by the communique of the 2nd plenum of the 9th Congress, a mass movement of living study and application of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought is being developed in a penetrating manner and education in ideology and political line is being developed in-depth within the whole Party and whole country. We must in compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching of "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," read Marxist-Leninist works conscientiously, study the writings of Chairman Mao conscientiously, carry out criticize-revisionism and rectification penetratingly, maintain the materialist theory of reflection, criticize and repudiate idealistic transcendentalism, as well as eliminate its pernicious influence, and in the struggle for the cause of the socialist revolution and construction in China and in the revolutionary struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries, make an even greater contribution.

* * *

Three Old Chinese Poor Peasants Criticize Liu Shao-chi's Idealist Apriorism

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1971)

wang yu-kun, wang hsiao-chi and wang hsiao-pang, three old poor peasants in the village of nanwang, anping county, hopei province in north china, in 1955 rejected the evil trend stirred up by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi to cut back the agricultural co-operatives and kept on running their co-operative. our great leader chairman mao recommended the co-operative as the road for china's 500 million peasants. the three peasants contributed an article to the journal "red flag", no. 5, 1971. taking chairman mao's brilliant work "on practice" as their weapon and drawing on their experience, they criticized the idealist apriorism peddled by liu shao-chi and such political swindlers..

excerpts from the article follow:

where do correct ideas come form? our great leader chairman mao teaches us: "they come from social practice, and from it alone; they come from three kinds of social practice, the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experiment."

in his poisonous weeds "why do people make mistakes?" the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi peddled idealist apriorism and advocated that "ideas come from the grey matter", "the brain creates laws" and other fallacies. he opposed the materialist theory of reflection and chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the poor and lower-middle peasants of our production brigade recently studied the related teachings of the revolutionary teachers marx and lenin and "on practice", "where do correct ideas come from?" and other brilliant works by chairman mao. we sharply criticized the apriorism advocated by wang ming, liu shao-chi and such political swindlers. we understand better that "matter can be transformed into consciousness and consciousness into matter" and raised our consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. by so doing we have increased our ability to distinguish between genuine marxism and sham marxism.

is human brain processing plant or source of ideas?

crops cannot be harvested without first sowing and ideas cannot come without social practice. man's knowledge is acquired in practical work and from study. the brain is only a processing plant for ideas, not their source. however, the renegade liu shao-chi talked such nonsense as "ideas come from the development of the human brain." in his eyes ideas are innate in the mind and therefore man is born with ideas; correct ideas come from a good brain while incorrect ideas come from a poor one. what utter rubbish.

in his 1955 report "on the question of agricultural co-operation" our great leader chairman mao pointed out: "in one very small co-operative of only six households in hopei province, the three old-middle-peasant households firmly refused to carry on and were allowed to withdraw, but the three poor-peasant households said they would continue whatever happened. they stayed in and the co-operative

was preserved. in fact, the direction in which these three poor-peasant households are moving is the one in which the 500 million peasants throughout the country will move. all peasants now farming individually will eventually take the road resolutely chosen by these three poor-peasant households."

recalling this, we think that we three poor-peasant households took the correct road at that time and advanced a step toward socialism not because we have good brains that produce the correct ideas, but because we led lives of misery in the old society and suffered enough hardships, and now we had tasted the happiness of the new society and thought there would be a polarization among the peasants if we did not take the road of co-operation and we would be hurled back into misery again. from our long social practice arose this profound understanding: the only correct road is to follow chairman mao's teachings and take the socialist road.

the proletariat and the poor and lower-middle peasants most readily accept marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. this is not because they were born with good brains, but because their thinking is stamped with the brand of their class through the three revolutionary struggles, class struggle in particular. from their own experience, they come to the conclusion: marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought is the beacon guiding the proletariat and other labouring people in achieving complete emancipation. therefore we must conscientiously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and closely follow chairman mao in making revolution all our lives.

the idealist apriorism of "ideas come from the grey matter" actually means that men's ideas differ because they are born with different brains. this is finding a protective shield for the landlords and bourgeoisie to exploit and oppress the labouring people. in the old socity, the landlords of our village used to say that some people were born lucky and others not, some people were born clever and others foolish. according to their logic, the poor people were not born lucky and were foolish so they should suffer misery all their lives and work like beasts of burden; the landlords were born lucky and clever and could act as bloodsuckers all their lives. these meant that all was a matter of destiny. but we, farmhands in old society, have now become masters of the country. have we poor and lower-middle peasants suddenly become lucky and clever? no, absolutely not. it is because, under the leadership of chairman mao and our party, we waged revolutionary struggles, defeated the class enemies and finally achieved emancipation. the apriorism peddled by liu shao-chi and such political swindlers is, in fact, idealist fatalism.

is the brain of one person different from that of another? of course. but even a person with a good brain has to develop it in the course of social practice by listening to others, observing and doing things. only by much repetition in this way can he make his brain a better processing plant and can he be correct in what he says and does. this is what is meant by the old saying: "a fall into the pit, a gain in your wit." no matter how good his brain may be, a person can understand and accomplish nothing if he does not participate in social practice. our great leader chairman mao clearly points out in "on practice": "leaving aside their genius, the reason why marx, engels, lenin and stalin could work out

their theories was mainly that they personally took part in the practice of the class struggle and the scientific experimentation of their time; lacking this condition, no genius could have succeeded."

Liu Shao-chi and other political swindlers preached idealist apriorism, saying that "ideas come from the grey matter" and denying that revolutionary theory originates from revolutionary practice. They were opposed to Chairman Mao's great teaching: "The standpoint of practice is the primary and basic standpoint in the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge." Their aim was to prevent us from having a class standpoint and from remoulding our world outlook in the three great revolutionary movements. Their plot was to peddle the reactionary idea that "those who work with their minds govern, while those who toil with their hands are governed" so as to isolate us from revolutionary practice in order that political swindlers like them could deceive us and push their counter-revolutionary revisionist line and restore capitalism.

Do laws exist objectively or are they created by brain?

Chairman Mao teaches: "The laws of war, like the laws governing all other things, are reflections in our minds of objective realities; everything outside of the mind is objective reality." In other words, laws exist objectively and are independent of man's will. We can only know them through practice and make use of them; we cannot create them or transform them. Liu Shao-chi was talking nonsense when he said: "Once established, the laws become static. They rely entirely on people to apply them creatively so that the laws themselves may be developed and it is only by relying on people that the laws may be developed." It is clear that in the eyes of Liu Shao-chi laws do not exist objectively but are man-made and can be developed by people. This theory of "the brain creates laws" is reactionary.

Take our brigade for example. Poisoned by Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, we resorted to "material incentives" in livestock breeding before the great proletarian cultural revolution. As a result, there was only a small increase in the number of animals. We have eliminated the pernicious influence of this line during the cultural revolution and given prominence to proletarian politics. Our animal tenders have studied and applied Mao Tsetung thought in a living way and fostered the idea that they are tending animals for the sake of the revolution; and other commune members have helped in taking care of the animals. In three years, the number of animals increased by 60. This vivid experience enables us to grasp the law that socialism is not built by capitalist methods; by carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, we succeed in building socialism and if we fail to carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, our state will change its political complexion. This is how we have grasped this law through practice. It was not created by the brain.

Liu Shao-chi was deceiving people when he claimed that "once established, the laws become static" and that "it is only by relying on people that the laws may be developed." As we know, the laws are not created by man, nor can they be developed by man. For instance, in the past we used to sow 50 kilogrammes of seed to a hectare of wheat field but now we sow 150 kilogrammes to the hectare. At first people with conservative ideas said it wouldn't do to sow that much seed but the results showed we reaped more wheat that way and thus

tney were convinced. what does all this mean? have we created and developed the law? no. in our long practice in production we have gained a better understanding of the law and our understanding has come more into conformity with the objective law. we increased wheat output from 750 kilogrammes to 7.5 tons per hectare. every year when we increase output by a small margin after a year of cultivation, we gain more experience and a better understanding of the laws. from years of practice in production we have gradually understood and grasped the laws governing the increase in output.

masses are real heroes

when liu shao-chi and other political swindlers advocated that "ideas come from the grey matter" and "the brain creates laws", they were not just talking purposelessly. every fallacy they created proceeding from their reactionary bourgeois world outlook served to provide a theoretical basis for their counter-revolutionary revisionist line. in the eyes of liu shao-chi and company, they had the finest brains, they had the brightest ideas and they were capable of creating any law they wished; the brains of others, of the masses, were just no good; the masses were fools, "docile tools"; and only liu shao-chi and his handful were almighty "heroes". all this has the stench of their theory that "the masses are backward".

"the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." our great leader chairman mao has the greatest faith in the masses, relies on them completely and pays the greatest attention to their revolutionary initiative and creativeness. he has always advocated and upheld the marxist-leninist line of "from the masses, to the masses". in 1955 the three of us stood up against liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of slashing back the co-operatives and kept running our three-household co-op. like other poor and lower-middle peasants in china, we thought that it was perfectly proper for us poor and lower-middle peasants to follow chairman mao in taking the socialist road. and chairman mao gave us tremendous support and encouragement. in his note to the article "the road for five hundred million peasants", he wrote: "this co-operative, consisting of three poor-peasant families, in a few short months has had an enormous influence on the entire countryside. everyone has heard of this remarkable, valiant little co-op in hopei province. it has strengthened the courage of all our poor peasants." when we learned this, we were moved to tears and cheered over and over "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to him exclamation" sharing weal and woe with the masses and feeling their pulse, chairman mao has led the people of the whole country through arduous struggle in defeating all domestic and foreign enemies till our present victories. we deeply recognize that marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, which is formed and developed in great revolutionary practice, is the universal truth that guides the proletariat and other labouring people to victory in revolution. therefore it enjoys high prestige among the people. by advocating idealist apriorism, the political swindlers like liu shao-chi vainly attempted to negate the revolutionary practice of the great revolutionary teachers, distort the objective criteria for distinguishing between genuine and sham marxism-leninism and create pretexts and grounds for their tampering with marxism-leninism in their ambition to usurp the leadership of the party and the state.

liu shao-chi and company always despised the masses and entirely negated the important role of revolutionary theory when it arms the minds of the masses. they opposed our studying marxism-leninism because they feared that once we grasped it we would be able to see through them as sham marxist-leninists. we will never fall into their trap. we will conscientiously study works by marx and lenin and chairman mao's works and take an active part in the three great revolutionary struggles. we will heighten our vigilance, distinguish between truth and falsehood and go on making revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

INDUSTRY

China Expands Iron and Steel Industry Under Guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1971)

the "people's daily" recently carried an article entitled "china expands iron and steel industry under the guidance of mao tsetung thought", which was contributed by the writing group of the ministry of metallurgical industry. it deals with the struggle between the two lines on the industrial front. it expounds the marxist-leninist line formulated by chairman mao for developing the iron and steel industry and criticizes the crimes committed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers in undermining the industry. excerpts follow:

the great teacher chairman mao has formulated a marxist-leninist line for expanding the iron and steel industry and drawn up correct principles, which include "the constitution of the anshan iron and steel company", "taking steel as the key link", "walking on two legs", "develop the mining industry", "self-reliance" and "hard struggle". great mao tsetung thought is a bright beacon illuminating the road for developing the iron and steel industry.

but for a long time, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and company, who attempted to restore capitalism, pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line. this brought about a fierce struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the field of the iron and steel industry.

the great principle of "taking steel as the key link" to develop industry correctly states the dialectical relation between the iron and steel industry and other industries and shows the objective law governing china's socialist industry.

the economy of semi-feudal, semi-colonial old china was backward. the iron and steel industry was poor and almost blank. steel production capacity prior to country-wide liberation was only 50,000 tons a year, after this industry had been run for 59 years starting at the end of the ching dynasty through the rule of the northern warlords and the kuomintang reactionary government. the founding of the people's republic of china opened bright

prospects for the development of this industry. during the period of the national economy rehabilitation and the first five-year plan, the iron and steel industry made considerable headway. in his brilliant works "on ten sets of relationships" and "on the correct handling of contradictions among the people" written in 1956 and 1957, chairman mao charts the road for china's industrialization. illuminated by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao, the people throughout the country did away with fetishes and superstitions and emancipated their minds to launch a mass movement for iron and steel in 1958. summing up the experience in socialist construction, chairman mao put forward the great principle of taking steel as the key link, which brought about a rapid expansion of the iron and steel industry and led all industrial branches and the whole national economy to a big leap forward.

the policy of "taking steel as the key link" embodies the marxist-leninist thesis on social re-production. marx held that priority should be given to the development of the means of production over that of consumer goods in expanding social re-production. lenin pointed out that giving priority to the growth of the means of production calls for, first of all, the intense development of the production of "those real 'means of production as means of production'". iron and steel are such means of production which are "food" for the machine-building industry as well as important material for other heavy industries and communications and transportation. with iron and steel, machines can be made to equip the various branches of the national economy.

the policy of "taking steel as the key link" grasps the principal contradiction and the principal aspect of the contradiction and names the hub of china's socialist industrialization that sets the whole into motion. chairman mao teaches: "in studying any complex process in which there are two or more contradictions, we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction" and "the nature of a thing is determined mainly by the principal aspect of a contradiction, the aspect which has gained the dominant position." the socialist industrialization of china requires that heavy industry, light industry, communications and transport and other industries all be developed. of these, iron and steel is the basic industry. as regards the internal relations of industry, the pace of china's socialist industrialization is determined mainly by the pace of the iron and steel industry. at the same time, agricultural mechanization and the modernization of national defence are inseparable from this industry. only when it develops can the needs for the development of other industries be met; on the other hand, the development of other industries, in turn, stimulates the expansion of the iron and steel industry. implementation of the policy of "taking steel as the key link" stimulates this industry which, in turn, promotes the growth of other industries, resulting in all-round development. this reasoning is based on the monism of dialectical materialism, not on pluralism whose exponents would put various industries on a par with each other.

liu shao-chi and company feared and hated this great policy. at the lushan meeting in 1959, he energetically backed the anti-party careerist peng teh-huai, slandering the mass campaign to make iron and steel as "bringing more losses than gains" and denying the great victory of the general

line for building socialism. in 1961-62, liu shao-chi and his agents in industry and communications, including po i-po, took advantage of the temporary difficulties in the national economy to make trouble again. using that portion of power they had usurped, they greatly slashed back the iron and steel industry, particularly the small plants using indigenous or modern methods that had been set up during the great leap forward. under the wise leadership of chairman mao, the whole party and people dealt a head-on blow at the unbridled attacks by the handful of class enemies.

liu shao-chi and other such political swindlers, under altered circumstances, changed their counter-revolutionary tactics and came out with the reactionary fallacy "china's industry should take the electronics as its centre", continuing their attack on the policy of "taking steel as the key link". they yammered that "the development of the modern electronics industry will stimulate a great leap forward in industry" and that "this development will be a starting point for a new industrial revolution".

"take steel as the key link" or "place electronics as the centre"? this reflects two diametrically opposed principles. chairman mao makes the penetrating point: "grain and steel -- with these, everything is easier." the iron and steel industry can lead all industry, a role no other branch can play. electronics is indeed important in economic construction and national defence, but it is not the basic branch of industry, so it cannot be the "centre" leading all industry forward. if electronics is "taken as the centre" instead of following the principle of "taking steel as the key link", the tempo of socialist industrialization would be held back and china's socialist construction would be mortally undermined. furthermore, electronics is a processing industry, and without iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and other materials, it would become water without source or a tree without roots and there could be no "development of electronics". whoever wants to "place electronics as the centre" deliberately distorts the laws governing the development of socialist industry, and intends to mislead people with rumours and sophistry. he is opposing chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line under the cover of "developing electronics".

chairman mao teaches: "a mass movement must be launched in developing the iron and steel industry. the mass movement is necessary in all work. things won't go without the mass movement." chairman mao has worked out a whole set of policies of walking on two legs, which means the simultaneous development of national and local industries, the simultaneous development of large enterprises and medium-sized and small enterprises, and the simultaneous employing of modern and indigenous methods of production. all these must be carried out under centralized leadership with overall planning and a division of labour and co-ordination. these policies show the only path for expanding china's iron and steel industry at high speed through vigorous mass movements.

should we develop large, medium and small plants at the same time and run more medium and small ones, or should we seek things unduly big, modern and complete? this is a vital question, the essence of which is whether we rely on the masses, whether we launch mass movements. chairman mao teaches: "we must build up a number of large-scale modern enterprises step by step to form the mainstay of our industry, without which we shall not be able to turn our country into

a strong modern industrial power within the coming decades. but the majority of our enterprises should not be built on such a scale; we should set up more small and medium enterprises". in accordance with this teaching, we have built a number of large iron and steel plants. they have played an important part in socialist construction and become the indispensable backbone. however, building such plants calls for large immediate investments and enormous amounts of equipment. they take a long time to construct, and we can not build many but only a few at one time. on the other hand, small iron and steel works run by the masses with local methods have sprung up everywhere during china's socialist construction and shown a greater vitality. small and medium plants can suit a locality, use local materials and make good use of scattered resources. they need simple equipment and little investments and are built and put in operation rapidly. the adoption of both modern and locally devised methods allows great flexibility in running enterprises and provides favourable conditions for improving technological process, trial producing new products and making large numbers of technical innovations. medium and small projects can be undertaken by provinces and administrative regions as well as by counties. they bring the tremendous resource of millions upon millions of people into play and make it possible to ensure a rational distribution of industry, provide material aid for agriculture and promote the development of local industries.

it is necessary to bring into full play the initiative of both the central authorities and the localities in order to carry out the policy of the simultaneous development of large, medium and small enterprises with stress on the small and medium ones. chairman mao teaches: "it is far better for the initiative to come from two sources than from only one" and "let the localities undertake more work under unified central planning." there is an abundance of resources on the vast expanse of our country. and the localities are very active in running the iron and steel industry. liu shao-chi and company used to preach the capitalist way of management, advocating the establishment of "industrial trusts" and preventing the localities to look into them. this greatly dampened the initiative of the localities.

all positive factors were mobilized during the great proletarian cultural revolution, and under the unified leadership of the party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in the localities, all trades and branches co-ordinated in the socialist spirit. tapping their potential, many large and old iron and steel enterprises have rejuvenated; hundreds upon hundreds of small and medium plants are growing vigorously in all parts of the country. practice shows that only by carrying out the principle of the simultaneous development of large, medium and small plants and bringing into full play the initiative of both the central authorities and the localities can there be vigorous mass movements in the iron and steel industry and can the industry expand rapidly.

our great leader chairman mao long ago stressed the necessity to "develop the mining industry". chairman mao's great teaching points out the important role of mining in the iron and steel industry as a whole and the dependence of processing industries on raw material industries. but liu shao-chi and company advanced a reactionary principle in a bid to sabotage the development of the iron and steel industry. their formulations were: "build plants first, then set out to find iron deposits" and "grasp the intermediate link (smelting) to bring forward the two ends (mining and steel rolling)."

an industry starts with the production of raw material. so mining comes first in building the iron and steel industry. this is an objective law. iron ore and supplementary ore are food for the smelting industry; smelting cannot be done without ore, nor steel rolled before the steel is produced. liu shao-chi's reactionary principle ran counter to this objective law.

the output of ore must be taken into consideration in developing the iron and steel industry. it is necessary to achieve a proportionate development of mining, smelting and rolling, and a comprehensive balance among them, based on mining. to justify their reactionary principle of "grasping the intermediate link to bring forward the two ends", liu shao-chi and company uttered sheer nonsense. they asserted that "conscious efforts to create an imbalance will propel the productive forces". this is voluntarism which runs counter to marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. imbalance is constant, absolute; balance is transient, relative. contradictions between balance and imbalance occur constantly and are constantly resolved; this is the dialectical law of the development of things. when imbalance occurs among the different branches of the iron and steel industry, which is frequent, it is mining that tends to be the weak link, because opening a mine is a rather hard and complicated task. such being the case, we must display our dynamic role and grasp the building of mines vigorously to achieve a positive balance and promote production. "herein lies the superiority of our planned economy." "conscious efforts to create an imbalance" meant artificially widening the gap between mining and smelting and causing mining lag behind so as to undermine the socialist planned economy. when liu shao-chi and company talked about "developing the productive forces", they were actually engaged in a criminal act of sabotaging socialist construction.

chairman mao teaches: "on what basis should our policy rest? it should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts." china is a great socialist country. in developing the iron and steel industry, it can neither plunder other countries as imperialism and social-imperialism do, nor rely on foreign aid and take the old road of the colonies and semi-colonies. china can only "whole-heartedly rely on the working class" and the great strength of its hundreds of millions of people, accumulate the funds, produce the equipment and exploit deposits by its own efforts and develop its own independent system of products in accordance with the characteristics of its resources and build an independent iron and steel industry.

to do this by maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our hands and relying on our own efforts means giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and building up our country through diligence and frugality. we must more fully eliminate the poisonous influence of extravagance and waste of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line o' liu shao-chi and company. we firmly oppose the wrong trends of asking here and there for more funds than necessary and for more materials than economical, undertaking production without considering the cost and building without considering the effect. we should make the best possible use of existing iron and steel enterprises and follow the great principle of hard struggle and building up our country through diligence and frugality in every basic unit.

the constitution of the anshan iron and steel company, approved by our great leader chairman mao, is a great programme for the proletariat to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the economic sphere. it is the fundamental principle for running socialist enterprises well. all-round implementation of the constitution and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the basic units are the fundamental guarantee for developing china's iron and steel industry successfully.

the essence of the constitution is persistence in putting proletarian politics in command and putting proletarian politics in command of the socialist economy.

chairman mao teaches: politics is the commander, the soul in everything, and political work is the life-blood of all economic work. vice-chairman lin points out: "to give prominence to politics is not an optional policy which you may or may not follow. it is a fundamental measure put forward in accordance with the law governing development of socialist society and required by its economic base." all our principles, policies, plans and methods for developing the iron and steel industry and all the economic activities of our enterprises must adhere to the principles of the constitution of the anshan iron and steel company and serve proletarian politics.

liu shao-chi and other political swindlers consistently peddled the counter-revolutionary "theory of productive forces". after the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production in china, they brayed: "class struggle is over". they yelled that the main contradiction at home was "between the advanced socialist system and the backward social productive forces". they even talked such nonsense as: "production can promote revolution", "what is meant by putting politics in command? it means turning out more things" and "isn't it the politics of politics when everything develops as a result of technical progress?" these were picked from the ragbag of the old revisionists bernstein, kautsky and company.

repudiating the fallacy "proceeding from the economic point of view" peddled by trotsky and bukharin, lenin pointed out, hitting the nail on the head: "politics cannot but have precedence over economics. to argue differently means forgetting the a b c of marxism" and "... without a proper political approach to the subject the given class cannot maintain its rule, and consequently cannot solve its own production problems." liu shao-chi and company advocated the theory of the dying out of class struggle, brazenly tampered with chairman mao's brilliant thesis that the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie is the main domestic contradiction in the period of socialism, and opposed continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. in endlessly repeating that "production can promote revolution", they were actually suppressing and opposing revolution on the pretext of carrying out production. they talked glibly about "developing production and technique" but did not say a word about whether it was in line with socialism or capitalism. they talked glibly about "turning out more things" but did not say a word about whether these were for the proletariat or for the bourgeoisie. the "politics of politics" they peddled was not proletarian politics, but out-and-out bourgeois politics and revisionist politics exclamation

the taching oilfield is a model in implementing the constitution, a red banner on china's industrial front unfurled by chairman mao and is an example for the iron and steel industry to study. we must respond resolutely to chairman mao's great call and carry out the mass movement of "in industry, learn from taching."

we must hold still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and ensure that the iron and steel industry advances forever along the road indicated by chairman mao.

COLLECTIVE ECONOMY

Shanghai Vegetable-Growing Brigade Strengthens Collective Economy

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 25, 1971)

a vegetable-growing brigade on the outskirts of shanghai has developed its socialist collective economy every year by closely following chairman mao's teachings on diligence and frugality.

the litzuyuan production brigade in taopu commune averaged 80.2 tons of vegetable per hectare last year, more than double that in 1958 when the commune was just set up.

its public accumulation funds have increased about four-fold in the past five years during the great proletarian cultural revolution, simultaneous with a considerable increase in the income of its members.

the brigade has been known in china since 1955 when it was still an agricultural co-operative. in october that year, the great leader chairman mao recommended the co-op's experience in reducing costs and pointed out: "a socialist economic enterprise must do its utmost to make full use of manpower and equipment, improve the organization of labour, improve management, raise labour productivity and use manpower and materials economically".

chairman mao's teaching greatly encouraged the brigade's poor and lower-middle peasants, who have followed it as a fundamental principle in running their socialist collective undertakings.

though its income has been increasing, the brigade has always kept to the principle of economy. its 12 production teams have not bought a single desk or other furniture over the past dozen years. in order to save every possible copper in the interests of the collective, they still use tables as desks, store their account books in old boxes, and use old timber to build pigsties and buildings for other side-line production.

on the other hand, the increase in collective economic strength has enabled the brigade to buy 13 walking tractors, 35 power-driven water pumps and many crushers, threshers, sprayers, vehicles and boats. most of the ploughing and irrigation is mechanized. this plus improved management and organization has greatly increased labour productivity.

chairman mao teaches: "political work is the life-blood of all economic work." the brigade party branch always gives first place to educating people in mao tsetung thought and takes the lead in studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way. following its example, the poor and lower-middle peasants read chairman mao's works every day.

the party branch often sponsors meetings to recall the cruel class exploitation and oppression in the old society and contrast it with today's happiness and, in this way, to help the younger generation understand the great importance of maintaining the revolutionary tradition of diligence and frugality.

but developing the socialist collective economy is no plain sailing. in the course of carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line, the brigade has had to wage a continuous struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi.

during the period of temporary economic difficulties (1960-62), liu shao-chi fanned up an evil trend to restore capitalism by encouraging capitalist tendencies. his local agents closed down the brigade's poultry farm, dairy farm, farm machinery repair station and other collective undertakings, and tried to squander its collective funds. the poor and lower-middle peasants resolutely fought back and gradually revived all the undertakings that had been closed down. they said: "it's chairman mao's teaching to run the commune by diligence and frugality and to expand the collective economy. we will firmly carry it out exclamation"

when the great proletarian cultural revolution started, liu shao-chi and his agents in shanghai stirred up counter-revolutionary economism to sabotage the collective economy in a desperate attempt to avert their imminent downfall. united as one, the poor and lower-middle peasants of litzuyuan sharply criticized this evil trend, expanded the collective economy and successfully defended chairman mao's revolutionary line.

for a time, some people belittled farmyard manure and wanted to use only chemical fertilizer. the poor and lower-middle peasants immediately saw in this the influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. they said: "though our country is producing more and more chemical fertilizer, we still should make the best use of local resources. this is a question of whether we keep to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, a question of whether we do things in a proletarian or bourgeois way."

through mass efforts to accumulate farmyard manure, the brigade applied twice as much of it to each hectare last year as before the cultural revolution, while the amount of chemical fertilizer to each hectare was reduced by half. this lowered production costs and helped prevent deterioration of soil structure due to over-use of chemical fertilizer.

while practising economy, the brigade has tried in every way to increase production. it has built many water conservancy projects, levelled land, extended its acreage and improved soil. besides growing vegetables, it uses all available land to produce more grain. in 1970 alone, it reaped 60 tons more grain than in the preceding year.

TEA PRODUCTION

Bigger Spring Tea Harvest in China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1971)

china's spring tea harvest is bigger than in the same period of last year, judging by the amount of tea picked and sold to the state to date.

in hunan province, one of china's major tea producers, the area grown to tea is double that before the great proletarian cultural revolution. the communes and brigades worked out many measures, tended the tea gardens more carefully and prevented pests in time since last winter.

the communes and brigades in menghai county in hsishuang panna tai autonomous chou in yunnan province, well-known producer of puerh tea, made full preparation for processing the tea before the picking began. twice as much tea was picked as in the same period of 1970.

the tea producers conscientiously summed up and spread their good experience to ensure a bigger and better harvest this year.

the communes and brigades in yingteh county, kwangtung province, one of china's famous black tea producers, pruned the gardens earlier this year and applied manure in time to ensure good growth.

AFFORESTATION

East China Coastal Island Does Good Afforestation Work

(NCNA-English Foochow, May 26, 1971)

the revolutionary cadres and commune members on tungshan island off the east china coast have made great achievements in afforestation and forest protection in the past decade and more in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. this was done under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

they planted trees year after year and now this island which is a county of fukien province has more than 6,600 hectares of forests. more than 95 per cent of the beaches and formerly denuded hills are now covered with trees. shelter belts criss cross the fields and foliage shades the roads. the natural conditions have been transformed and agriculture is being developed more rapidly. grain output has increased considerably since 1957, the year before mass afforestation began. output of peanuts last year was nearly three times that in 1957 and soya beans, six times.

the more than 400 hills on the island were all denuded before liberation and even scrub did not grow on the 2,000 hectares of beaches. the island was frequently attacked by wind and sand storms and suffered from a shortage of water. the soil was poor, and grain yield per hectare only came to less than 0.75 tons.

the local people had long wanted to tame the shifting sand and expand production. but this remained a dream under the reactionary rule before liberation. the people launched an offensive against the wind and sand storms after liberation by relying on their collective efforts under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao. inspired by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao, the poor and lower-middle peasants of paicheng production brigade started a mass afforestation campaign in 1958 to check the shifting sand. in seven days of hard work that spring, eight hundred cadres and brigade members planted young trees on 13 hectares of beaches. the tree survival rate was more than 90 per cent.

the brigade's success set an example for the whole island. the people's communes and production brigades raised the slogan "cover the island with greenery, build a new tungshan island". large-scale afforestation was done on the beaches and hills and the work continued every year after 1958. after 13 years of hard struggle, they created a green "great wall" extending 18 kilometres long and 100 metres wide on the beaches. more than 200 tree shelter belts with a total length of 184 kilometres traverse the fields to protect the crops. all the newly built roads, totalling 54 kilometres long, are shaded by trees. the 1,300 hectares of land once attacked by shifting sand and 4,000 hectares of formerly denuded hills are covered with green. in addition to planting shelter belts and timber trees, the communes and brigades have also grown fruit trees, tung oil trees, bamboo and other trees and plants of economic value in a planned way. the dense forests ward off wind and sand storms, control soil erosion and have made it possible to turn 330 hectares of barren beaches into fertile fields. eight hundred hectares of fields which used to produce only one crop a year now yield two to three crops annually.

most of the production brigades have set up forestry teams which serve as the backbone in expanding forestry work. the teams make surveys and train personnel for mass afforestation and also collect seed and tend tree nurseries. they are also responsible for tree replenishment, forest fire prevention, pest control and routine forest management. they make relevant scientific experiments.

the leadership at all levels implemented chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". they have made arrangements to ensure the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and other side-occupations.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Afghan National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to his majesty monammed zahir shah, king of afghanistan, warmly greeting the national day of the kingdom of afghanistan. the message reads in full as follows:

his majesty mohammed zahir shah, king of afghanistan, kaboul

on the occasion of the national day of the kingdom of afghanistan, i, on behalf of the chinese government and people, express warm congratulations to your majesty and, through your majesty, to the royal government of afghanistan and the afghan people.

may the royal government of afghanistan and the afghan people, under your majesty's leadership, achieve new successes in the cause of safeguarding national independence and building their country.

may the traditional friendship and the friendly relations and cooperation between china and afghanistan develop continuously on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council
of the people's republic of china
peking, may 26, 1971

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. Arrives in Yaounde

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1971)

yang yi-huai, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in the federal republic of cameroon, arrived in yaounde by plane on may 24, according to a report from that city. he was welcomed at the airport by henry fossung, adviser and deputy chief of protocol of the foreign ministry of cameroon.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

GDR Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1971)

the government trade delegation of the german democratic republic led by kurt fenske, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, left here for home by air today.

it was seen off at the airport by li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of the departments concerned li ting-chuan, tu yung-hsi, wang pin and li shu-chien.

g.d.r. ambassador to china gustav hertzfeldt, and commercial counsellor carl eckloff and commercial attaches peter kahn and dieter taterczynski of the g.d.r. embassy were present.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Delegation of Finland-China Society to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1971)

an eighteen-member delegation of the finland-china society arrived here by train this afternoon on a visit to china. the delegation leader is vaho ralevi rasanen, vice-chairman of the finland-china society, and its deputy leader tarja sinikka korhonen, secretary general of the society.

present at the railway station to welcome the delegation were leading members of the departments concerned cheng yu-chu, li chuan-chung, hsing jen-hsien, lin chen, chu kun and hsi chen-huan.

in the evening, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the head office of the china international travel service gave a banquet in honour of the delegation.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Friends Leave Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 25, 1971)

french friends doctor georges pathe and madame pathe, doctor armand riche and madame therese le roux left here for home by air today, after concluding their visit to china.

present at the airport to see them off were: princess norodom roeungsy, daughter of samdech norodom sihanouk, and madame kou roun and prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state of cambodia, who are now in shanghai.

present at the airport were hsu ching-hsien, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, chang chen-ya, leading member of the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and chu hsien-yi, chen chung-wei and shao pao-jo, representatives of chinese medical circles.

earlier, shanghai medical circles held a symposium at which doctor armand riche was invited to read a paper on his research in tropical diseases. his paper was welcomed by the chinese medical workers present.

the french friends arrived in peking on april 20. during the following five weeks, they joined head of state of cambodia samdech norodom sihanouk in his visit in peking and his subsequent visit to southern china, and were accorded a friendly reception by the chinese people.

CHINA AND ITALY

Joint Press Communique on Visit of Italian Government Economic Delegation to People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1971)

following is the full text of the joint press communique released here today on the visit of the italian government economic delegation to the people's republic of china:

the italian government economic delegation led by hon. mario zagari, italian minister of foreign trade, paid a friendly visit to the people's republic of china from may 18 to 25, 1971 at the invitation of pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade of the people's republic of china. among the 76 members of the delegation are italian government officials, industrialists and personages of the economic, banking and journalist circles.

during the delegation's visit, premier chou en-lai and vice-premier li hsien-nien of the government of the people's republic of china met on separate occasions all the members of the delegation and had friendly talks with minister mario zagari.

in a warm and friendly atmosphere, minister pai hsiang-kuo and minister mario zagari held talks on further developing the trade relations between china and italy. the two sides agreed to sign a trade and payments agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of italy in accordance with the existing procedures in the two countries; the two sides discussed and reached agreement on the main items of the trade and payments agreement, including the three-year effective period of the agreement and the formation of a mixed committee to study the question of developing trade and co-operation between the two countries.

during its visit to the people's republic of china the italian delegation met and held talks on separate occasions in peking with the chinese departments in charge of trade, and banking and journalist circles. the delegation visited factories, people's communes, a university and places of historical interest in peking and shanghai.

the two sides reviewed the friendly ties of long standing between the people of china and italy, and reaffirmed that the development of friendly intercourse and trade relations between the people of the two countries conforms to the interests of the people of the two countries and reflects their common aspirations.

both sides noted with satisfaction the new development of the relations between the two countries since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and italy. the two sides expressed willingness to organize in the future more expositions and trade exhibitions, increase exchanges of personnel and exchange of delegations of different specializations and trade delegations.

folco trabalza, italian ambassador to china, took part in the meetings and talks between chinese government leaders and the delegation and all the official talks.

the friendly visit of the italian government economic delegation to china has made effective contributions not only to the promotion of mutual understanding and friendship between the people of china and italy but also to the further development of trade relations between the two countries.

minister mario zagari invited minister pai hsiang-kuo to lead a government economic delegation of the people's republic of china to visit italy and minister pai hsiang-kuo gladly accepted the invitation. the time of the visit will be decided by the two sides through consultation.

may 25, 1971

Italian Government Economic Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 25, 1971)

the italian government economic delegation left shanghai for home by air this evening after concluding its friendly visit here. the leader of the delegation is hon. mario zagari, italian minister of foreign trade, and its deputy leader is armando fracassi, director of the department for trade agreements of the ministry for foreign trade.

the delegation arrived here from peking on may 23. upon its arrival and departure, it was given a welcome and send-off at the airport by kao chih-jung, vice-chairman, and feng kuo-chu, standing committee member, of the shanghai minicipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the departments concerned. the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet to warmly welcome the italian guests on the evening of the 23rd.

during its stay in shanghai, the delegation visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, factories, people's communes, a workers' housing estate and the children's palace. the italian guests attended an acrobatic performance. they were given a warm welcome and reception wherever they went.

seeing the delegation off at the airport today were also wang jun-sheng, leading member of a department under the chinese ministry of foreign trade, and antonino restivo, minister of the italian embassy in peking. they had accompanied the delegation during its visit here.

Italian Premier Receives Chinese Ambassador to Italy

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1971)

italian premier emilio colombo received chinese ambassador to italy shen ping on the evening of may 21, and had a friendly talk with him, according to a rome report.

CHINA AND JAPAN

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, today met yoshiyuki chosa, chairman of the osaka council of the general council of trade unions of japan, and three other japanese friends yoshihide kato, akira fujio and yoshikiyo hyodo. he had a friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion were leading members of the departments concerned including wang kuo-chuan, chang yu and li fu-teh, and chen hui-chuan, interpreter.

Japanese Militarism Attempts to Annex China's Territory by Force

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1971)

yasuhiro nakasone, director-general of the "defence agency" of the sato government of japan, clamoured on may 20 that the chinese territory tiaoyu and other islands will be included in "japan's defence network" and that the japanese military forces will "defend" these islands, according to tokyo reports. nakasone's clamour is a frantic provocation against the chinese people. it has once again revealed the rabid ambition of the japanese militarist forces to annex china's territory by armed force in collusion with u.s. imperialism.

according to the kyodo news agency, nakasone clamoured at a committee of the house of representatives that when okinawa returns to japan from the united states, the tiaoyu and other islands will be included in the defence network of japan, while at the same time he ferociously said that japan's self-defence forces are responsible for defending these islands. he threatened that if there is any violation of territorial waters near these islands, japan's maritime safety agency will deal with the matter.

this clamour of nakasone made people see more clearly the ferocious features of the japanese militarists. whenever they fail to achieve their aim of annexing any other country's territory by fraud and blackmail, they will resort to force, an old method to grab it. not long ago, the japanese militarist forces racked their brains to fabricate various groundless "proofs", saying at one time that the tiaoyu and other islands were discovered by a japanese national named tatsushiro koga, and saying at another time that the u.s. forces have two firing ranges on the islands, all in a vain attempt to describe these islands which are chinese territory as japanese territory. when their tricks were exposed, they flied into a rage with shame and attempted to threaten with force. the reason for their arrogance is that they are backed by u.s. imperialism. according to upi, nakasone openly announced

that the united states will return the tiaoyu and other islands to japanese rule in 1972 along with okinawa. these words of nakasone further proved that u.s. imperialism is the behind-the-scenes boss who instigates japanese militarism to conduct expansion abroad.

the tiaoyu and other islands have always been chinese territory. the 700 million chinese people will absolutely not allow japanese militarism to lay a hand on their sacred territory.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Princess Sharada of Kingdom of Nepal and Kumar Shah Leave Peking on Visit to Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1971)

princess sharada rajya lakshmi devi shah of the kingdom of nepal and kumar khadga bikram shah and the nepalese national sports council delegation he is leading left here by special plane this morning on a visit to southern china. they are accompanied by wang chen, tang yeh-wen and tsou po-hsien, leading members of the departments concerned of the chinese ministry of foreign affairs and the chinese physical culture and sports commission.

nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and his wife are going along with princess sharada and kumar shah.

seeing them off at the airport were:

vice-premier li hsien-nien and comrade lin chia-mei; vice-foreign minister han nien-lung; leading member of the physical culture and sports commission tsao cheng; members of the standing committee of the national people's congress shih liang and lo shu-chang; leading member of the peking municipal revolutionary committee liu shao-wen; leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries ting hsi-lin; and leading members of the departments concerned wang hai-jung, yang kung-su and yeh cheng-chang; and coaches of the chinese table tennis team hsu yin-sheng and pien shou-yu; and sportsmen chuang tse-tung and lin hui-ching.

when princess sharada and kumar shah arrived at the airport by car, children presented them with bouquets. vice-premier li hsien-nien and others cordially shook hands with the distinguished nepalese guests and bade them farewell, wishing them a pleasant trip and success in the visit.

present at the airport were first secretary niranjan bhattarai, military attache lt. col. keshar bahadur karki and other diplomatic officials of the nepalese embassy in peking.

Princess Sharada, Kumar Shah and Other Distinguished Nepalese Guests Leave Nanking for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Nanking, May 26, 1971)

princess sharada rajya lakshmi devi shah of the kingdom of nepal and kumar khadga bikram shah and the nepalese national sports council delegation he is leading left here on a visit to hangchow by special plane today after concluding their friendly visit here. they are accompanied by leading members of the chinese departments concerned wang chen, tsou po-hsien and tang yeh-wen.

nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and his wife, who accompanied princess sharada and kumar shah on their visit to nanking, left here for hangchow by the same plane today.

princess sharada and kumar shah and the other distinguished nepalese guests arrived here from peking by special plane yesterday. upon their arrival and departure, the distinguished guests were given a warm welcome and send-off at the airport by chiang ko, vice-chairman, and chien yung-ching, member of the standing committee, of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee; li yu, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee; and chung hsuan, leading member of the physical culture and sports committee of kiangsu province.

the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet yesterday evening to warmly welcome the distinguished nepalese guests. after the banquet princess sharada and kumar shah and the other nepalese guests were invited to a soiree where they enjoyed music, dances, gymnastics and traditional chinese boxing performed by nanking's little red soldiers. at the end of the soiree, the guests and the little red soldiers had photos taken together.

during their stay in nanking, princess sharada and kumar shah and the other distinguished nepalese guests visited the yangtze river bridge at nanking which was built by the chinese people through self-reliance and enjoyed the night scene of the bridge. they also visited the city people's park. the distinguished guests were given a warm welcome wherever they went.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Visiting Group to China Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1971)

the visiting group to china of the democratic people's republic of korea left here by train this afternoon for visit to other parts of china, after concluding its visit here. the group leader is li yu jin, vice-chairman of the chagang provincial people's committee, and deputy leader, li zheng huan, deputy director of a bureau of the ministry of commerce.

present at the railway station to see off the korean comrades-in-arms were leading members of the chinese departments concerned ti wen-wei, chang yu, hsing jen-hsien, han kuang-yeh and hsu chung-ching.

han chi hun, first secretary of the embassy of the d.p.r.k. in peking, was present.

during its stay in peking, the group visited the china-korea friendship people's commune, peking university, the peking no. 1 school for the deaf and mute and the chiaochuanghu production brigade which has glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle. the group was warmly welcomed by the revolutionary people wherever it went.

Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries Greets General Association of Korean Residents in Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1971)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries sent a message on may 24 to the general association of korean residents in japan expressing warm congratulations on the 16th anniversary of its founding.

the message said: rallying round comrade premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, the korean residents in japan, together with the people in their fatherland, have made an important contribution in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for the unification of their fatherland and the defence of their democratic national rights.

it said: the chinese and korean people have cemented a great militant friendship with blood in their protracted struggle against the common enemies -- u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism. following their great leader chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people will, as always, firmly support the fraternal korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the peaceful unification of their fatherland and resolutely support the korean residents in japan in their struggle in defence of their legitimate rights and interests.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN Government Civil Aviation Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1971)

a vietnamese government civil aviation delegation headed by comrade ngo thuyen (who is in peking), ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, arrived here by air this afternoon. the members of the delegation are comrades vo hoang, do xuan nghi, nguyen huu than, phuong van thuy, pham thu and nguyen dinh bang.

they were welcomed at the airport by comrade kuang jen-nung, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and leading members of the departments concerned comrades ma jen-hui, lu wei-chao, wang chien-kung, li yi-min and chang jui-ai.

comrade ngo thuyen, head of the delegation and vietnamese ambassador to china, also went to the airport to welcome the delegation.

CHINA AND NORWAY AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Ambassadors to Norway, Switzerland Give Film Receptions

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1971)

chinese ambassador to norway hao ten-ching gave several film receptions recently, and the chinese embassy in norway and the norway-china friendship association jointly held a film evening party in oslo, according to a report from oslo.

on these occasions, the coloured chinese feature film of modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" was shown and warmly welcomed by the audience.

the receptions were attended by norwegian government officials, diplomatic envoys of some countries to norway, as well as friendly personages from norwegian cultural, art and press circles. the film evening party was attended by several hundred norwegian people from various walks of life.

according to a berne report, chinese ambassador to switzerland chen chih-fang gave a film reception in berne recently. the coloured chinese feature film of modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" was shown at the reception.

present at the reception upon invitation were high-ranking military officers and senior administration officials of the swiss confederation, diplomatic envoys of some countries to switzerland, as well as friendly personages from various swiss circles.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Delegation of Romanian Ministry of Chemical Industry Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1971)

the delegation of the romanian ministry of chemical industry led by alexandru albescu, vice-minister of chemical industry, left here for home by air today after concluding its visit to china.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were sun hsiao-feng, chinese vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries, and leading members of the departments concerned li ting-chuan, kao lu, wang ping-chen and chang ting-yu.

nicolae iordachescu, economic counsellor, octavian gavris, first secretary, and leonin-gheorghe vasilescu, first secretary (economic), of the romanian embassy in peking were present.

Chinese Ambassador to Romania Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Bucharest, May 25, 1971)

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, gave a film reception at the diplomatic club here this evening, at which "the red detachment of women", a chinese colour film of modern revolutionary ballet, was shown.

present at the reception were diplomatic envoys, military attaches and other diplomatic officials of various countries to romania.

the film won warm welcome and praise from those present.

US

Afro-Americans in Chattanooga, Tennessee, Persist in Struggle against Violent Repression

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1971)

afro-americans in chattanooga, tennessee, persisted in their struggle for several days on end against violent repression and racial oppression by the reactionary authorities, according to reports reaching here.

after afro-american masses launched a struggle against violent repression in chattanooga on the evening of may 21, the reactionary authorities hurriedly declared a "curfew" in the city and called in 2,000 national guardsmen and 80 state troopers from nearby localities to intensify the suppression of them. braving brute force, the afro-americans

took up guns, and also used firebombs, to resist police suppression. yesterday evening, a group of police flagrantly shot dead a black young man in the afro-american quarter and unjustifiably arrested more than 30 afro-americans. the fascist atrocities of the reactionary authorities aroused bigger resistance among the black people. heroic afro-american snipers fired at the police from rooftops.

it was reported that afro-american soldiers in the travis air force base, california, also unfolded a struggle against racial discrimination yesterday. they angrily set a barracks afire. the travis air base, with about 10,500 military personnel, is situated 72 kilometres northeast of san francisco and serves as a major embarkation point for the u.s. imperialist aggression in indochina. like in other u.s. military bases, the afro-american soldiers there have suffered grave racial oppression. on may 22 and 23, they waged a struggle against racial discrimination. when the struggle spread on may 24, the reactionary authorities unjustifiably arrested more than 70 soldiers.

Unprecedented Dollar Crisis

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1971)

under the heavy pounding of the stormy monetary crisis in the capitalist world, u.s. gold reserves which back the dollar has dropped to a little more than 10,000 million dollars -- the lowest since 1936, while the dollar position has become still more precarious, as indicated by washington reports. this fully reveals the paper tiger nature of u.s. imperialism which is outwardly strong but inwardly weak.

according to press reports, the netherlands, belgium and france have converted more than 400 million u.s. dollars into gold from the united states, since the outbreak of the new storm of monetary crisis on may 3. earlier, west germany bought 500 million dollar worth of gold from the united states. as a result, u.s. gold reserves further declined from 10,960 million dollars at the end of last march to the present level of 10,034 million dollars. meanwhile, u.s. official statistics published recently showed that u.s. international payments deficit in the first quarter of this year amounted to the record-making figure of 5,506 million dollars, an increase of 2,200 million dollars compared with the preceding quarter. the drastic decline of u.s. gold reserves and the sharp increase of its international payments deficit dealt further blows to the position of the dollar which is the mainstay of the capitalist monetary system. this shows the sharp decline of u.s. hegemony.

u.s. imperialism amassed fabulous profits during the world war two. at the end of 1949, u.s. gold reserves amounted to 24,600 million dollars, representing 70 per cent of the total gold reserves of the capitalist world at that time. but the madly pursuing of the policies of aggression and war by the u.s. imperialists resulted in huge international payments deficits and massive outflow of gold. at the end of march, 1971, u.s. gold reserves fell to 10,960 million dollars. and this was barely kept after the monetary crisis in the

capitalist world in march, 1968, when the united states on one hand refused to cash gold for dollars according to the official price in free markets, and on the other, brought pressure to bear on west european capitalist countries for their central banks not to cash in dollars for gold frequently.

the current changing dollars for gold by some west european countries shows that it is difficult for the u.s. to defend the precarious dollar position by political pressure. it also shows that west european countries are very annoyed with the u.s. for its chronic international payments deficits, massive outflow of dollars, and its exporting inflation to their detriment. these countries have stood up to oppose the u.s. control.

the new york times news service said, "european monetary authorities are stepping up pressure on the united states to take stronger action in the dollar crisis." a.p. said in alarm, "a concerted drive by european governments to cash in their dollars for gold would leave washington but two choices: to continue paying out the gold until there is no more or to call a halt at the outset. this would mean reneging on roosevelt's 37-year-old promise, which is the foundation of the present (capitalist) world monetary system." reuter said that there was "the possibility that some further small encashments by foreign dollar holders could plunge the net (american) gold stock below the 10,000 million dollar mark and tempt the u.s. authorities to go back on its convertibility pledge". it added that "the effect of such a move might be to inspire feverish gold market speculation and further mass selling of dollars in foreign exchange markets, seriously undermining the integrity of the (capitalist) world's leading currency, and the stability of the system."

no matter how desperately u.s. imperialism manoeuvres, the dollar crisis will inevitably aggravate henceforth and the capitalist world monetary system with the dollar as its mainstay will gradually head for collapse under the attack of violent storms of financial crisis. u.s. imperialism is no longer able to maintain its negemony in the monetary system of the capitalist world.

US AND BRAZIL

Brazil to Take Measures to Defend Sovereign Right Over 200-Nautical-Mile Territorial Waters Limit

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1971)

brazil will put in force a law defending its sovereign right over the 200-nautical-mile territorial waters limit beginning on june 1, and its navy will patrol within its 200-nautical-mile territorial sea limit to guard against any encroachment on its territorial waters, announced the brazilian naval authorities on may 22, according to a rio de janeiro report quoting the brazilian press.

the announcement was made by antonio borges da silveira, chief of operations of the brazilian navy, at a press conference in rio de janeiro.

it was reported that the brazilian ministry of foreign affairs had earlier notified various countries of a brazilian law which proclaimed the extension of brazil's sovereign right over territorial waters to the limit of 200-nautical miles.

brazil declared its 200-nautical-mile territorial limit in march, 1970. on march 29, 1971, it promulgated a law which bans operations by foreign fishing vessels within the 100-nautical-mile limit and stipulates that operations by foreign fishing vessels between the 100 and the 200 nautical mile limits are allowed only when these vessels have received special permission from the brazilian government and paid taxes according to the stipulation.

US AND PERU

Peruvian Authorities Refute False Report by US Paper

(NCNA-English Peking, May 25, 1971)

a peruvian government spokesman recently refuted a false report carried by the u.s. paper "evening star" which calumniates the stern and just stand of peru in defending the sovereign right over the 200-nautical-mile territorial water limits, according to a lima report.

the false report of "evening star" spread the rumour that 14 u.s. fishing vessels were operating in peru's territorial waters with the complete agreement of the peruvian authorities.

at a press conference held on may 20, the peruvian official spokesman augusto zimmerman pointed out flatly that there were no u.s. fishing vessels in the peruvian territorial waters. he also indicated that the creator of the false report was aimed at sowing dissensions among the state members of the andean pact organization. zimmerman said that the writer of the false report knew nothing at all of the fishing seasons, nor did he know at what seasons the piratical fishing vessels are accustomed to encroach on the country's territorial waters. he stressed that even in the seasons when fishing is forbidden, peruvian patrol vessels are at work as usual.

YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs Supports Position of Latin American Countries in Defending Sovereignty Over Territorial Waters

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1971)

yugoslav under-secretary for foreign affairs anton vratusa, in an interview with the brazilian press on may 22, expressed support for the position of latin american countries in defending their sovereign rights over territorial waters, according to a rio de janeiro report.

anton vratusa said that all countries have the right to define their own limits of territorial waters in accordance with the need of exploitation of the oceanic resources. yugoslavia supports the position that each country has the right to define unilaterally the limits of its territorial waters, he added.

the under-secretary stressed that yugoslavia understands the attitude of many south american countries on this question, and adopts in principle this same position with them.

anton vratusa made the statement on the evening of may 22 upon concluding his visit to brazil. he has now left brazil for a visit to peru.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

June 8, 1971 No. 4913

****
* NATIONAL *
****

DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

A Good "Squad Leader" Who Consciously Carries Out Democratic Centralism

- story of Sung Ch'i-fu (宋其富), political commissar and Party committee secretary of the flotilla of escort ships of a certain naval unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 24, 1971)

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: Successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat "must be models in applying the Party's democratic centralism, must master the method of leadership based on the principle of 'from the masses, to the masses,' and must cultivate a democratic style of being good at listening to the masses." In the past few years, Sung Ch'i-fu, political commissar and Party committee secretary of the flotilla of escort ships of a certain naval unit of the People's Liberation Army, studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, seriously enforced the Party's system of democratic centralism, made the leading "squad" of the Party committee unite closely on the principle and basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought and turned it into a fighting command that led the broad masses of commanders and fighters in their triumphant advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. He is praised by all comrades as a good "squad leader" who consciously carries out democratic centralism.

Sung Ch'i-fu has learned deeply from his practical struggles in the past years that practice of correct centralism on the basis of full democracy within the Party is an important guarantee for the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. In the Party committee, therefore, whether "he allows the masses to speak" or "he does the speaking alone" and whether he exercises collective leadership or assumes arbitrary power in doing everything is regarded as an important indication by which he judges the strength of his proletarian Party spirit.

In a preliminary rating of four-good units, the Party committee of the flotilla was considering whether a backward ship which had not been rated a four-good unit for many years in the past could be awarded the four-good title this time. Some comrades were of the opinion that this ship had shown marked improvement as compared with the past and they suggested awarding it the four-good title. Some other comrades held that this ship had made improvement but, judging from the four aspects of the four-good requirements, it still had some problems, and they did not agree to give it the four-good title. These two different views would not yield to each other. Some Party committee members suggested that Sung Ch'i-fu should show his attitude and decide the matter.

Sung realized that whether thinking should be unified after all had freely aired their views or a decision should be taken by him alone without discussing the matter in full was a question of principle concerning whether or not the Party's system of democratic centralism could be upheld. Accordingly, he organized all comrades to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "The Party committee system is an important Party institution for insuring collective leadership and preventing any individual from monopolizing the conduct of affairs" and "Initiative cannot be brought into play if there is not enough democracy in Party life," and to sharply criticize and repudiate the crimes of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i in advocating the "theory of a docile tool," "doing the speaking alone" and suppressing democracy in Party life. He also led all comrades to continue discussing whether this ship should be awarded the four-good title.

After serious analysis and comparison, the Party committee members gradually unified their thinking. The consensus was that this ship certainly had made improvement but it was still far below the standard of the four-good requirements and therefore could not be awarded the four-good title for the time being.

After the preliminary rating, Sung Ch'i-fu stayed to work in this ship and helped its leading group in tightly grasping the fundamental principle of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate men, in perseveringly putting the requirement of being good in political and ideological work in command of the other three of the four-good requirements and in building a company in an all-round manner in accordance with all the four aspects of the four-good requirements. Subsequently, this ship basically shook off its backwardness and, by the year-end general rating, ranked among the four-good units.

Sung Ch'i-fu often says: "Whether or not close attention is paid to the opinion of the minority in the Party committee is an important mark by which to test whether or not a leader really practices democratic centralism." The Party committee of this flotilla once discussed the promotion of a certain cadre. Sung Ch'i-fu and most of other comrades agreed, but one of the Party committee members voiced his disapproval. In such a situation, Sung Ch'i-fu did not adopt the simple method of following the majority opinion as he did in the past, but went personally among the masses to investigate the situation and then reported his findings to the Party committee. Other comrades learned

from the situation revealed in Sung's investigation that the opinion of that dissenting Party committee member was correct. They unified their thinking very quickly and took a suitable decision.

"The Communist Party needs not only democracy but moreover, and in particular, centralism as well," Sung Ch'i-fu said: "Struggles between different understandings and ideas exist in the Party committee. This is a normal situation; it shows the surging vigor and vitality of Party life. In the face of opposing opinions, a Party committee secretary must not 'bring them loosely together' but most uphold the revolutionary principle, perseveringly and actively carry out ideological struggle and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in concentrating the correct ideas. Only in this way will it be possible for the 'squad members' of the Party committee to achieve unified thinking, to advance abreast and to lead the Party members and the masses to march forward firmly and unswervingly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line."

In the first half of last year, this naval unit touched off an upsurge of the study of the new Party Constitution. Some Party committee members suggested that the opportunity afforded by the upsurge of the study of the new Party Constitution should be taken to hold a study class for Party members and cadres of this flotilla so as to further strengthen ideological building of the Party and to increase the consciousness of Party members and cadres in the line struggle.

This suggestion caused an enthusiastic debate in the Party committee. Some comrades held that if the basic-level cadres came to attend the study class, the study at the basic level would be impeded and this would be incompatible with the spirit of the instruction given by the higher level. They proposed not to hold such a study class. Some other comrades felt that the current tasks were very heavy and it would be impossible to spare cadres and to send them to the study class, and therefore proposed that the study class be held when the current tasks had been accomplished to a certain degree. Still some other comrades proposed sending some of the higher-level cadres to the lower levels as temporary replacements for the lower-level cadres who would come to attend the study class.

Sung Ch'i-fu felt that some of these opinions were obviously incorrect. But, would unity within the Party committee be adversely affected if these opinions were negated? After repeatedly considering the problem, he came to realize that: All work of the PLA must be guided by Mao Tse-tung's thought and that unity within the Party could only be unity according to the principle and on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought. Accordingly, he decided to uphold the correct ideas and to criticize and repudiate the incorrect ones. The next day, he exchanged ideas with some of the Party committee members. He also pointed out the following clearly in a meeting of the Party committee: Those who suggested not to hold the study class were wrong. They put the running of a study class in a position against the execution of the instructions of the higher level, which was an expression of mechanically carrying out the instructions of the higher level. Those who suggested holding the study class when the current tasks were accomplished to a certain degree were also wrong because this opinion was not in accordance with the objective law

that the revolutionary tasks followed one after another closely. Those who suggested sending upper-level cadres down temporarily to replace those at the lower level so that Party members and cadres at the basic level might attend the study class by groups were right because by this means normal work at the basic level could be carried on and the contradiction between work and study could be solved in a better way.

Sung Ch'i-fu dared to apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in gathering together the correct opinions and carried out his work well and meticulously. As a result, all committee members supported the suggestion of sending cadres down to replace those at the basic level and training Party members and cadres at the basic level by groups.

In due course of time, all of the Party members and cadres of this flotilla have attended Mao Tse-tung's thought study class for one term. They greatly increased their consciousness of the line struggle. This gave a great impetus to the revolutionization and combat-readiness of the naval unit.

Sung Ch'i-fu is a "squad leader," but he constantly and actively supports the principle of collective leadership of the Party committee. He consciously puts himself under the supervision of the "squad members." Each time he goes to attend a meeting or to work in a selected spot, he regularly calls the Party committee by telephone or writesto it, reporting on the state of his thinking and his work. He is always the first to carry out a resolution adopted by the Party committee.

He once went out to sea with the 4th squadron. In accordance with the needs of work and after studying the problem, the Party committee members who stayed with the flotilla decided to switch Sung Ch'i-fu from the No. 4 squadron to the 1st squadron. Upon his return from sea, Sung felt that it was still necessary to continue investigating the conditions of the No. 4 squadron, but he did not insist on his own view and happily obeyed the decision of the Party committee. He went immediately to the 1st squadron to carry out experimental work of education in war preparedness and gained some experience in this respect.

In a four-good general rating, Sung Ch'i-fu, applying the experience gained in participating in ratings in the past, drew a schedule of rating at the three levels of individual boats, the squadron and the flotilla. Not long after that, the Party committee analyzed the rating of various boats. Some committee members said the time specified by this schedule was unsuitable so that rating of some vessels was carried out too hastily. Sung Ch'i-fu went to the vessels to investigate and found that the schedule for rating of the vessels was not entirely compatible with the actual situation. Accordingly, he made a self-criticism at a meeting of the Party committee. Meanwhile, he asked the Party committee to revise this schedule. All other comrades were deeply touched by his spirit of maintaining the collective leadership and courageously making self-criticism.

Sung Ch'i-fu firmly bears in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "To be a good 'squad leader,' the secretary should study hard and investigate thoroughly" and "Guard against arrogance." He not only takes the lead in

diligently studying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought,but also modestly learns from the "squad members" and the broad masses. Whenever he made a success in his work, he would attribute it to the Party and to the collective and exhort all comrades to guard against arrogance and rashness and to continue advancing. Whenever he met a problem in work,he would actively take the responsibility and get together with other comrades to learn a lesson.

Under his leadership, each member of the Party committee makes strenuous efforts to promote the styles of integrating theory with practice, maintaining close ties with the masses and making self-criticism, and fights in unity to carry out and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The Party committee is filled with surging vigor and vitality and has "created the kind of vigorous and lively political situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind."

- NCNA reporter

* * *

MAO LINE FOR LITERATURE AND ART

Literary and Art Creations Must Not Be Subject To Limitations of Real Persons and Happenings

by

Jen Wen-hsin (任文欣)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 25, 1971)

"Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," a brilliant work which the great leader Chairman Mao published 29 years ago, has comprehensively and scientifically summed up the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines on the ideological and cultural fronts, inherited and developed the Marxist-Leninist world outlook and theories of literature and art, and laid down a most complete, most thorough proletarian line for literature and art.

Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian line for literature and art, our proletarian literary and art revolutionary movement has taken a new step forward in the struggle to further criticize Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and false Marxist political swindlers like them since the Party's 9th Congress. The revolutionary model plays are extensively made popular among the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation on the literary and art front is developing in depth, and a mass character revolutionary movement of literary and art creation is rising vigorously.

The current revolutionary movement of literary and art creation has many special features. One of these is that it regards the portrayal of worker-peasant-soldier heroes as its basic task. Under the leadership of Party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels, the broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier amateur writers and professional writers are working hard to create works of literature and art that portray the heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers.

Can the task of creating heroic characters of the proletariat be merely summed up as writing about "real persons and real happenings" of worker-peasant-soldier heroes in real life? Should such creative writing be subject to the limitations of "real persons and real happenings"? This is a question that deserves attention in current creative activities of literature and art.

The question is in essence one of how to deal with the relations of art-literature and life. We should carefully study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings in his "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" and correctly understand and settle this question, so as to better portray worker-peasant-soldier heroes.

In this brilliant work the great leader Chairman Mao, applying the principles of the dialectical materialist theory of reflection, profoundly expounded the relationship between art-literature and life.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "There has always existed in the life of the people a mine of raw materials for literature and art." "It is the only inexhaustible fountainhead for all literature and art."

Chairman Mao also pointed out: "But life as reflected in works of literature and art can and should be on a higher plane, more intense, more concentrated, more typical, more ideal, and so of a more universal character than ordinary real life."

Coming from life but elevated to a higher plane than life--that is the dialectical relationship between art-literature and life.

It is the task of socialist literature and art to concentrate, generalize and typify the life of revolutionary struggle of the broad worker-peasant-soldier masses in real life and to sculpture tall, perfect heroic types of the proletariat in accordance with the world outlook and concept of art of the proletariat and by the creative means of combining revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism.

The revolutionary model plays--splendid fruit of implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian line for literature and art--have set an outstanding example and provided rich experience for our socialist literary and artistic endeavors.

In real life today, the broad worker-peasant-soldier masses, armed with Marxism, Leninism, and the thought of Mao Tse-tung, are being engaged in a great struggle of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Indeed thousands upon thousands of heroic characters have emerged from this great revolutionary struggle. All worker-peasant-soldier amateur writers and professional writers should observe, experience, study and analyze these raw materials for literature and art, so as to sculpture heroic types of the proletariat on this basis.

"Revolutionary literature and art is a product of the people's life as reflected in the mind of revolutionary writers." Real life material can be turned into works of literature and art only through artistic processing. Reflection of real life in revolutionary literature and art is not mechanical, passive re-production, but revolutionary, dynamic reflection. The characters and incidents portrayed in revolutionary works of literature and art, though based on raw material drawn from real life, are never limited by "real persons and happenings" in real life. They are artistically generalized and processed, and therefore elevated to a higher plane and more typical than in real life.

Certain literary and art forms, such as reportage and news sketches, are topical reflections of advanced deeds of workers, peasants and soldiers in present-day life. However, such reflection is not entirely a reflection of "real persons and happenings," but is selected and refined.

The sculpturing of heroic types is always done by making a composite whole of the deeds of many heroic characters in real life, through artistic processing, creation, and typification. They are not limited to the "real

person and real happenings" of any certain hero. Even when the deeds of a certain hero are made the principal basis of creation, it is still necessary to draw material from some other heroic characters and the whole is then artistically processed and re-created.

In summing up his own experience of creative work, great thinker and writer Lu Hsün once said, "For models, no single particular person is used. After seeing many, I make a composite being of them." "Very often the mouth was seen in Chekiang, the face in Peking, and the clothes were seen in Shansi." "The incidents described were probably partly seen or heard by me. But I never used the facts wholly as they were. I merely used parts of them, transformed them, or developed them..."

If characters portrayed are subject to the limitations of "real persons and real happenings" and raw materials drawn from life are not "transformed" and "developed," it will be very difficult to produce successfully tall, perfect heroic types of the proletariat.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's ideas of literature and art, experience in the creation of socialist literature and art was summed up in "Summary of Forum on Literary and Art Work in the Armed Forces Convened by Comrade Chiang Ch'ing at the Request of Comrade Lin Piao," which correctly pointed out: "It is necessary to create types" and "Don't be limited by real persons and real happenings." For the sake of creating heroic types, we must oppose the tendency to allow ourselves be limited by "real persons and real happenings" in our creative literary and art work.

Limitation to the writing of "real persons and real happenings" alone will not only fail to produce successfully heroic types of the proletariat, but also bring many problems to creative activity and moreover confuse literary and art creation with real life. Because such works are about "real persons and real happenings," people will demand that every incident and every detail about the characters portrayed must be resolutely "real" and absolutely life like. As a result,the central theme in these works will not be compact, the structure will be loose, the story line will not be flowing and coherent, the characters will not stand out, and the works will not have high artistic value. If the principal character in a work is "real," the happenings are both "real" and fictitious, the readers or the audience will often be led to think that this character is XXX in real life and that character is another real person. This will produce undesirable side effects.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in the ideological sphere is still long-termed and full of twists and turns, and sometimes may be very violent." A small handful of class enemies launched attacks on the proletariat by means of writing about "real persons and real happenings," and some bad ones or people of undesirable political qualities also tried to make use of this issue.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, did not renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in literary and art circles--the "Quartet" of Chou Yang, Hsia Yen, T'ien Han and Yang Han-sheng--

tamper with history and distort reality under the banner of writing "real persons and real happenings," in order to oppose the Party and socialism and erect a monument to their erroneous line?

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, did someone not carry out counter-revolutionary activity by working on "Madman of the New Era"? Did some people not arbitrarily identify themselves with some heroic characters in the revolutionary model plays, go about deceiving people, and try to win political capital for themselves?

We must heighten our consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the lines, and must never lose political vigilance on this question.

The muddled thinking of some comrades on the question of writing "real persons and real happenings" must be clarified.

"Writing about real persons and real happenings of our own area or our own unit may educate people and push work forward." This is one argument.

Comrades who favor such an argument do not know the difference between creative literary and art work and news reporting. The task of creative literary and art work is not to report the "real persons and real happenings" of a certain area or unit. Its purpose is not merely to commend the work of a certain area or unit, but to "gather together these everyday phenomena, typify the contradictions and struggles in them, and produce works of literature and art with them, so as to awaken and inspire the masses of the people and make them go toward unity and struggle and actually change their own environment."

It is of course still necessary to write short songs and plays that commend good persons and good deeds of one's own unit for use in mass cultural and recreational activities in factories, mines, rural villages, and basic-level armed forces units, because they may play a stimulating role among the masses. However, literary and artistic creation must not be confined to such a form or remain at such a level.

The view that works can educate people and push work forward only if they are about "real persons and real happenings" of a local area or unit is entirely without foundation. Fine revolutionary works of literature and art produced through artistic generalization are not about "real persons and real happenings" of a local area or unit, yet they are strongly, artistically moving and of a still greater universal character, and therefore can play an even greater educational role among the masses. The enormous inspirational and educational role played by the revolutionary model plays among the broad worker-peasant-soldier masses is the most convincing proof.

"It is unassailable and safe to write about real persons and real happenings." This is another argument.

In the course of creating worker-peasant-soldier heroic images, we may make some mistakes owing to various reasons. Under the leadership of the correct line, we need not fear making some mistakes so long as the orientation is right. The correct attitude should be: don't be afraid to make mistakes, permit the making of mistakes, and moreover permit the rectifying of mistakes. Being "unassailable" and "safe" is an expression of the theory that "literary and art work is dangerous," and is completely foreign to our revolutionary literary and art fighters.

So far as an author is concerned, the basic reason of making mistakes in a work of literature and art is a question of world outlook and outlook on art. If the world outlook is not correct and the outlook on art is wrong, then it will not be "unassailable" or "safe" even if one writes about "real persons and real happenings."

All worker-peasant-soldier amateur writers and professional writers should have the idea of creating for the revolution and for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They must dare to practice, in which they will ceaselessly sum up experience in creative work, gradually master the law of creation of socialist literature and art, and strive to raise their own level of creating heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers.

"It is easier and more labor-saving to write about real persons and real happenings." This is still another argument.

Creative work of revolutionary literature and art is solemn, hard, and meticulous work. Vice Chairman Lin has profoundly pointed out: "Hard and assiduous labor is necessary in carrying out literary and art work. Lazy people can never produce things of merit." To produce a work that unites revolutionary political content with artistic form of the utmost perfection, and to create tall heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers, one will have to work hard and spend arduous labor.

It is of course "easier" and "more labor-saving" to reproduce exact copies of "real persons and real happenings," but how can works of real merit be produced that way? It is really more difficult and more laborious to create heroic types of the proletariat. But in the three major revolutionary movements of class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment and in the practice of literary and art creation, if we work hard at two basic exercises--the basic exercise of going deep among the workers, peasants and soldiers and ideological revolutionization and the basic exercise of creative work--and pass the "three difficult tests" of thought, living, and technique, we shall be able to overcome the difficulty and win success.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Literature and art must be properly made into an integral part of the revolutionary machine as a whole, into an effective weapon for uniting and educating the people and hitting at and destroying the enemy, so it may help the people wage struggle against the enemy with one heart and one purpose.

In order to give better play to the fighting role of revolutionary literature and art, we must, under the guidance of the line of unity and victory laid down at the Party's 9th Congress, earnestly study Chairman Mao's splendid work, "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," strive hard to learn from the experience of the creation of the revolutionary model plays, correctly handle the relations between art-literature and life in creative literary and art work, overcome the tendency to be limited by "real persons and real happenings," and fight to create more heroic types of the proletariat!

* * *

Resolutely Implement Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line for Literature and Art

- Literary workers in Peking municipality conscientiously study Chairman Mao's "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," energetically repudiate the theory of human nature and the idealist transcendentalism of the landlords and the bourgeoisie, resolutely and conscientiously remold their world outlook, and strive to create for the workers, peasants and soldiers

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 23, 1971)

(NCNA May 22) On the eve of the 29th anniversary of the publication of great leader Chairman Mao's "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," literary workers in Peking municipality again conscientiously studied this Marsit-Leninist brilliant work of Chairman Mao, energetically repudiated such counter-revolutionary black trash advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and other political swindlers as the idealist transcendetalism and the theory of human nature of the landlords and the bourgeoisie, and further strengthened their initiative in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line for literature and art. They are determined to remold their world outlook conscientiously and strive to create for the workers, peasants and soldiers in the three great revolutionary struggles.

Tempered and tested by the great proletarian cultural revolution, literary workers in Peking municipality have followed the direction pointed out by Chairman Mao in his "Talk," striven to study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist black line for literature and art, and penetrated deeply into factories, rural areas, and military units to receive re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Recently upon reviewing the practice of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and two lines in literary and art circles for long periods of time and upon studying the "Talks" again, they realized profoundly that the theory of human nature of the landlords and the bourgeoisie pushed forward by political swindlers such as Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and the like in literary and art circles was the theoretical foundation of their counter-revolutionary revisionist black line for literature and art which must be repudiated energetically and whose remnant poison must be thoroughly eliminated. They said: Without destruction there can be no construction. We must further develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation before we can resolutely implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line for literature and art and make literature and art serve the workers, peasants, soldiers and proletarian politics better and truly become "a powerful weapon to unite the people, educate the people, hit the enemy and annihilate the enemy."

"The question of whom do we serve is a fundamental question and a question of principle." Upon reviewing this great teaching of Chairman Mao, everybody pointed out that the purpose of advocating the theory of human

nature of the landlords and the bourgeoisie by such political swindlers as Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and the like was to change the fundamental orientation of making literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers so as to make use of the literary positions to create a counter-revolutionary public opinion for the attainment of the evil goal of restoring capitalism.

They pointed out: Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and the like said preposterously that literature and art must give expression to the "common human nature" of the whole mankind and reflect the so-called "common interest of the whole mankind"; but all this was an out and out theory of human nature of the landlords and the bourgeoisie, an audacious reactionary and counter-revolutionary preposterous theory. Their so-called "common human nature" was phony but what they really meant by human nature was the nature of the landlords and the bourgeoisie. Their so-called reflection of the "common interest of the whole mankind" was phony but their reflection of the interest of the landlords and bourgeoisie was genuine.

They loved the landlords and the bourgeoisie and hated the masses of people. As great leader Chairman Mao pointed out: "There is only concrete human nature but no abstract human nature. In a class society, there is only human nature of a class character but no so-called human nature which transcends class. We advocate proletarian human nature and human nature of the masses of people but the landlords and the bourgeoisie advocate human nature of the landlords and the bourgeoisie. However, instead of putting them in so many words, they call it the only human nature."

During their study of the "Talks," the literary workers also energetically repudiated idealist transcendentalism such as "talent first" and "inspiration first" which was fanatically advocated by such political swindlers as Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and the like. They pointed out indignantly: The vicious purpose of the advocation of these counter-revolutionary preposterous theories by these counter-revolutionary revisionist elements was to poison the literary and art workers so as to create counter-revolutionary public opinion.

Some of the writers said that in the past when they lived among the masses of workers and peasants, they did write certain works which reflected the life of the practical struggle of the masses. But later they slackened their ideological remolding and were poisoned by the "three-separation" of the counter-revolutionary revisionist black line for literature and art. As a result, their ideas and feelings drifted farther and farther away from the masses of workers and peasants and they even wrote some erroneous works.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution they returned to the red-hot struggle of the masses of workers and peasants again to study, work and live with the masses of workers and peasants. By doing so they were greatly encouraged and educated and their revolutionary zeal of creating for the workers, peasants and soldiers was once again stirred up.

In association with their own personal experiences, they further studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "As ideological forms, all works of literature and

art are products of the reflection of a certain social life in the minds of men. Revolutionary literature is the product of the reflection of the people's lives in the minds of revolutionary writers." Everybody pointed out: The advocation of idealist transcendentalism such as "talent first," "inspiration first," etc., by Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and the like is a denial of the necessity for revolutionary literature workers to go deep into the red-hot mass struggle and to remold their thinking in their study of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought and their study of society, as well as an opposition to the revolutionary literary workers' representation of the life of struggle of the masses of workers,peasants and soldiers in an attempt to lead literary and art workers and their literary and artistic creations onto the bourgeois evil road.

During the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, literary and art workers in Peking municipality also studied repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching in the "Talks" concerning the necessity for revolutionary literary and art workers to "study Marxism-Leninism very humbly" and eneregtically exposed and repudiated the towering crime committee by Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and the like of fanatically opposing the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought by literary and art workers.

Everybody pointed out: This group of political swindlers said preposterously "one gets fed up when one studies Marxism-Leninism everyday" and "this will damper the feeling for creation." They also urged literary and art workers to study feudal, bourgeois and revisionist black trash in a big way so as to turn literature into their tool of public opinion for opposing the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. Everybody said: We must listen to Chairman Mao conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, increase our ability to distinguish false Marxism-Leninism from true Marxism-Leninism and clearly distinguish the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for literature and art from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This is the only way to resist corruption by various bourgeois and revisionist ideologies, to avoid falling into the trap of such political swindlers as Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and the like, to strengthen our initiative in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary line and to enable literary work to maintain its firm and correct political orientation.

Study of the "Talks" and development of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation has further heightened the consciousness of the literary and art workers of Peking municipality of class struggle, line struggle and continuation of revolution. They indicate that they will strive to study and apply well Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, unconditionally and wholeheartedly go deep among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers on a long-term basis, conscientiously remold their world outlook, move their stand over to "the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers and the side of the proletariat," strive to create for the workers, peasants, and soldiers under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line for literature and art and by using revolutionary model plays as models, which are brilliant examples of the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art, and employ all literary and artistic means to contribute their efforts to revolution.

* * *

USE OF TECHNICIANS

Seriously Carry Out the Party's Policy Toward Intellectuals, Bring the Positive Role of Technicians into Full Play

- report on an investigation in the No. 2 Iron and Steel Mill under Penhsi Iron and Steel Company

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 24, 1971)

Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Comrades of the whole Party must see that the correct policy toward intellectuals is one of the important conditions for winning the revolution," the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the No. 2 Iron and Steel Mill under Penhsi Iron and Steel Company in Liaoning Province seriously implement the Party's policy toward intellectuals during the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation in the enterprise and boldly use and actively educate the technicians and persevere in using them while educating them and in educating them while using them, so that these technicians continuously increase their consciousness of the line struggle and play a positive role in revolution and production.

In the past two years and more, 13 of the technicians of this factory were rated activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, ten others joined the Chinese Communist Party and another nine were admitted into the leading groups of the mill and the workshops. Many of the technicians also became tutors in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works, backbone elements in revolutionary mass criticism and activists in technical innovation.

While Technicians Are To Be Trained from Among Workers, Close Attention Is Paid To Promoting the Role of Technicians Who Have Taken Their Posts for Some Time

The No. 2 Iron and Steel Mill under Penhsi Iron and Steel Company is an old enterprise employing more than 2,000 workers and staff members. More than 200 of them are technicians. Most of these technicians are intellectuals who were graduated from the old-type universities of science and engineering and technical schools. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, poisoned by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, many of them were alienated in varying degrees from politics, from the practice of production and from the masses. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, to change this situation of "alienation" of the technicians, the revolutionary committee of this mill sent them down to participate in productive labor in the workshops and to receive re-education from the workers. Meanwhile, in accordance with the experience of Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training engineers and technicians from among the workers, the revolutionary committee of this mill promoted more than 40 old workers who had practical experience to the post of technical cadres. These worker technicians gave prominence to proletarian politics, maintained close ties with the masses, participated in the practice of production and became a backbone force in technical work.

In this situation, is it still necessary to exploit the socialist enthusiasm of the technicians who have taken up their posts for some time, and to promote their role? Some leading members were of the opinion that the worker-technicians had grown up gradually and the technicians who had taken up their posts for some time had almost accomplished their "historical mission." Therefore, they did not pay attention to promoting the role of the technicians who had taken up their posts for some time. There also arose the phenomena that "the cadres and the workers were busy with their work while the technicians stood beside them."

But the conditions in the overhaul workshop of this mill were different. While training technicians from among workers, the leading cadres of this workshop paid attention to exploiting the enthusiasm of the technicians who had taken up their posts for some time. In solving the problems of the weak links in the workshop, they organized the technicians to join the "three-in-one" overcome-difficulty group and to get together with the workers and cadres to conduct technical innovation on a big scale. Very quickly, they succeeded in making an iron crusher, a band saw, a cupola furnace and other equipment, which replaced the heavy and clumsy manual labor. This resulted in an increase of output by three times and reduction of personnel by 20 percent. Remarkable achievements were made.

The facts of the overhaul workshop taught the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of this factory an impressive lesson. They organized the leading members at all levels to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's teaching, "A plan should be drawn up to train intellectual cadres of various types from among the masses and attention paid to uniting and educating all useful intellectuals at present," and to hold discussions repeatedly in conjunction with the actual situation in their units. All comrades came to realize that implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals and full exploitation of the enthusiasm of the technicians for socialism was a major question concerning the carrying out of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They also realized that selecting technicians from among workers and uniting, educating and remolding the technicians who had taken up their posts for some time were two different aspects of the training of a proletarian technical force, and that neither could these two aspects replace each other nor could they be put in opposition to each other.

Under the leadership of the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the factory, leading members at all levels examined the condition of implemention of the Party's policy toward intellectuals, detected shortcomings in work, cleared away the worries among some leading members about the use of technicians, and adopted measures to further carry out the policy toward technicians. This was the method of work they adopted:

1. Most of the technicians are assigned permanent posts in a workers' squad or group so that they labor on the one hand and join the "three-in-one" group in doing technical work on the other. The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the factory arouse the workers to show their deep proletarian affection by patiently helping the technicians ideologically and giving them warm-hearted support in work and to

rate the work of the technicians periodically, so as to continuously consolidate the technicians' achievements in receiving re-education.

2. Advanced pace-setters among technicians who maintain contact well with the workers and have made creations are put in prominent positions, so that all comrades have an example to follow and the technicians' enthusiasm for socialism may be promoted to a further extent.

3. Some of the technicians are given technical posts in accordance with the needs of production and their technical skills, so as to replenish and reinforce the ranks of technicians.

Because this mill adopted a policy of unity, education and reform toward the technicians, the technicians greatly changed their mental outlook and became an important force in revolution and production.

Persevere in Putting Proletarian Politics in Command, Train and Educate Technicians Politically

In using the technicians who had taken up their posts for some time in the No. 2 Iron and Steel Mill under Penhsi Iron and Steel Company, some leading members often laid one-sided emphasis on using the skills of the technicians and paid no attention to promoting their positive role politically. The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of this mill were of this opinion: In using the technicians, should we persevere in putting proletarian politics in command and pay attention to training them, educating them and using them politically, or should we hold a simple military viewpoint and confine our scope to using only their technical skills? These are two diametrically opposite attitudes. The tendency to pay no attention to exploiting the political enthusiasm of the technicians reflects that the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "technique comes first" has not been totally eliminated.

To exploit better the enthusiasm of the technicians politically, they persevered in achieving these points:

1. To arouse the technicians to take part in political movements and use those among them who take a firm stand and are ideologically advanced as a backbone force in the movement.

For example, in the blast furnace workshop, eight technicians who are outstanding in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's works are elected to be tutors of the workers in studying philosophy. Under the leadership of the Party general branch, they work boldly and learn things modestly from the workers. They first learn from the masses before teaching them. They actively help the illiterate workers learn culture and philosophy. They get together with the workers to apply Chairman Mao's philosophic concepts in analyzing and solving the problems in revolution and production. This pushes the mass movement of learning philosophy to develop in depth. This workshop has become an advanced unit of the whole municipality in the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic concepts.

Now, the mass criticism groups, rating and discussion groups, poster groups and reporting groups of various workshops in the whole factory comprise technicians. This not only enlivens ideological and political work in the basic-level units and cements the relationship between the technicians and the workers but also urges the technicians to remold their thinking and reinforces the ideological building and organizational building of the basic-level units.

2. To invite technicians to participate in the management of the enterprise and seriously listen to their views. This plays an excellent role in propelling the struggle-criticism-transformation movement forward in an enterprise.

For example, in the sintering workshop, because the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line had not been eliminated, the practice of exclusively considering output to the neglect of quality and exclusively considering production to the neglect of maintenance of equipment prevailed at one time, bringing damage to production. Later, the technicians who took part in the management of the enterprise got together with the workers to sum up their experience and lessons. They suggested measures requiring periodical overhaul of equipment, reform of technology and improvement of quality. Subsequently a new situation of high yield, fine quality and low consumption appeared in the production of sintered ores.

3. Under the command of proletarian politics, to bring the technical skills of the technicians into full play, help them combine their technical theoretical knowledge with the workers' practical experience and combine their solution of technical problems with the remolding of their world outlook.

The former deputy chief engineer of this mill made a piece of water-spraying cooling equipment used in iron casting before the great proletarian cultural revolution. Because the design of this equipment was impractical, the workers had to put up with poor working conditions for a long time. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the leadership of the mill put this deputy chief engineer to labor at this post, where he personally experienced the harm done to the workers by his impractical design. He and the workers sharply criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of "management of factory by experts" and "technique in command." He designed another piece of water-spraying cooling equipment, thereby improving the working conditions and raising production efficiency.

Help Technicians Raise Their Consciousness of the Line Struggle and Serve Socialist Construction in A Better Way

Chairman Mao teaches: The whole Party should "carry out education in ideology and political lines." In view of the protractedness and complexity of the remolding of the technicians' world outlook and in the light of their living ideas, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the No. 2 Iron and Steel Mill of Penhsi Iron and Steel Company reulgarly

hold study classes to give the technicians the line education and to help them distinguish between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, thereby continuously increasing their consciousnes of the line struggle and strengthening their initiative in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The content of the line education conducted among the technicians of this mill consists of the following:

1. To draw a clear line between the policy of studying technique for the revolutionary cause and the trash of "technique comes first."

After criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of "technique comes first," some technicians cherished the erroneous idea that "technique is useless" and "technical work is dangerous," so that they dared not study technique. Upon discovering this problem, the leadership of this mill promptly held a study class and organized the technicians to study seriously Chairman Mao's brilliant article, "In Memory of Norman Bethune," and to criticize and repudiate more penetratingly the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of "technique comes first," thereby making them understand that technique always served politics of a particular kind, that advocating "technique comes first" meant preventing technique from serving proletarian politics and aimed at serving the restoration of capitalism, that we upheld that technique should serve proletarian politics and socialist construction and that this kind of technique was not only necessary but must be improved always.

After drawing this line clearly, the technicians of this mill established the idea of studying technique for the revolutionary cause, elaborately collected technical data and got together with the workers to regularly hold activities of technical analysis and to continuously sum up their experience in production, thereby insuring stable and high yields.

2. To draw a clear line between the learning of foreign advanced experience and the "slavish comprador philosophy."

After criticizing and repudiating the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of "slavish comprador philosophy" and "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace," some technicians of this mill went to the other extreme, daring neither to read the data in foreign language publications nor learn the advanced experience of foreign countries. In view of this situation, the leadership of this mill organized the technicians to study seriously Chairman Mao's teaching about "making foreign things serve China," so that they realized that they must look at foreign technique through the viewpoint of "dividing one into two," learning the advanced and useful things and making them serve socialist construction in China, and that this was something completely different in nature from the blind faith in foreign dogma and the practice of trailing behind foreigners. With their thinking enhanced, the technicians got together with the workers to absorb critically useful things from foreign techniques in light of the actual conditions, thereby pushing forward the development of production.

Last year, during the movement for increasing production and practicing economy, this mill critically adopted a new foreign technique of spraying heavy oil to reduce the proportion of coke in iron refining, thereby greatly reducing the proportion of coke in iron refining.

3. To draw a clear line between the scientific attitude and conservative ideas.

The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of this mill discovered that some technicians dared not show opposition and even agreed to things which were obviously incompatible with the objective laws for fear of being accused of "being conservative ideologically." Accordingly, the leadership of the mill organized them to study Chairman Mao's teachings concerned and asked the old workers to join them in carrying out revolutionary mass criticism, thereby making them understand that a firm scientific attitude was an important guarantee for carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and winning victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction. Together with the workers, they analyzed and studied item by item the established systems of operations of this mill, getting rid of the irrational parts and retaining the rational parts. Meanwhile, they established some new systems in accordance with the needs of production, thereby guaranteeing normal progress of production.

The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the No. 2 Iron and Steel Mill under Penhsi Iron and Steel Company conscientiously carry out the Party's policy toward intellectuals, thus greatly exploiting the enthusiasm of the technicians for socialism. The technicians get together with the broad masses of workers to tightly grasp revolution and promote production. Revolution and production develops briskly in the whole mill. Last year, this mill realized 135 items of technical innovation and overfulfilled the annual state plan 33 days ahead of schedule. It also overfulfilled the state's production tasks from January to April this year.

- NCNA correspondent

* * *

"THEORY OF PRODUCTIVITY"

The Broad Masses of Cadres of Wuhan Heavy Machine Tool Works Use Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's Thought As Weapon in Repudiating Energetically the Reactionary Theory of Productivity First and Resolutely Give Prominence to Proletarian Politics

-A mass movement is developed throughout the works to "learn from Tach'ing in industrial production," which pushes revolution and production into vigorous development

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 24, 1971)

(NCNA Wuhan, May 23) In the mass movement of "learning from Tach'ing in industrial production," the CCP committee of Wuhan Heavy Machine Tool Works has followed great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "One of the important tasks on the ideological front at present is to develop repudiation against revisionism." The CCP committee leads cadres at all levels throughout the works to use Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a powerful weapon with which to develop penetrating and persistent revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation against the reactionary theory of "productivity first" peddled by such political swindlers as renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and the like, firmly establishes the viewpoint of "politics is the commander and soul" and further strengthens the initiative of cadres at various levels in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The committee also resolutely implements Chairman Mao's great guideline of "grasping revolution and promoting production," penetratingly develops the mass movement of "learning from Tach'ing in industrial production" and pushes revolution and production throughout the works into vigorous development.

In the mass movement of "learning from Tach'ing in industrial production," this works scored very great achievements in revolution and production. Under the new situation, some of the cadres erroneously thought: "What is precious about Wuhan Heavy Machine Tool Works is the word 'heavy.' Learning from Tach'ing therefore means turning out a few more heavy machine tools." The CCP committee of the works and the PLA propaganda team saw that such living ideas which prevealed among some of the cadres were a reflection of the fact that the remnant poison of the theory of productivity first advocated by such political swindlers as Liu Shao-ch'i and the like was not thoroughly eliminated.

With this question in mind, leading members of the CCP committee of the works and the PLA propaganda team conscientiously studied relevant chapters and sections of such works of Marx and Lenin as the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," "The State and Revolution," "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," etc. They also held study classes for the cadres and organized the broad masses of cadres to study repeatedly Lenin's statement, "When compared with economy, politics has to be more important. If we fail to establish this point we shall be forgetting the most rudimentary knowledge

of Marxism" and to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Political work is the life line of all economic work" and "Economy is the foundation and politics is a concentrated expression of economy," etc.

In the course of study everybody used Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon to repudiate energetically counter-revolutionary revisionist preposterous theories spread by such political swindlers as Liu Shao-ch'i and the like, including "politics in command means getting work done," "production can promote revolution," etc. They realized profoundly that to persevere in politics in command or not in the operation of socialist enterprises was an important question concerning whether socialist enterprises would change color or not and whether the dictatorship of the proletariat could be consolidated or not. The theory of productivity first advocated by such political swindlers as Liu Shao-ch'i and company reversed the relation between politics and work, revolution and production, man and matter. Their vicious aim was to change the political orientation for enterprises and restore capitalism.

In study and repudiation, the CCP committee of the works actively guided everybody to sum up in association with the reality of the works the experience and lessons learned from the positive side of giving prominence to proletarian politics and the negative side of neglecting the giving of prominence to proletarian politics. This made the broad masses of cadres firmly establish the viewpoint of "politics is the commander and the soul" and voluntarily follow the road of giving prominence to proletarian politics.

Erhchunghsiao Workshop was a relatively passive unit in the whole works. Its cadres busied themselves all day long grasping their work but still failed to fulfill the production targets well. Beginning from March last year, the leadership squad of the workshop led the masses to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation deep-goingly, grasped ideological revolutionization of man energetically, mobilized the revolutionary activeness of the broad masses effectively and liberated the productive forces greatly.

In 1970 this workshop fulfilled its annual production target one month ahead of schedule, set the highest production record in history and also accomplished 70-odd items of technical innovation. Since the turn of the year, this workshop has achieved further new developments and the number of items of technical innovation accomplished in March and April alone was equivalent to the total number accomplished during the whole of last year. Cadres of this workshop said with a profound understanding: "Of all things, giving prominence to proletarian politics is the most important. Production will slip as soon as we slacken revolution. Production leaps forward as soon as we grasp revolution firmly."

Changes in Erhchunghsiao Workshop educated the cadres in the whole works profoundly. They realized that the relation between revolution and production was always one between the commander and the commanded, which could not be reversed, placed parallel to each other or given prominence by

turns. They voluntarily persevered in using revolution to command production, pushed forward production and promoted production so as to win incessant victories in grasping revolution and promoting production.

The boring machine section of Ichuanghsiao Workshop always failed to fulfill its production targets in the past and the masses called it the "sleeping section." But after one of the cadres of this workshop came to this section to stay in a selected spot, he made investigations and studies deep-goingly. He proceeded from grasping class struggle to help this section strengthen its revolutionary solidarity and mobilized the enthusiasm of the masses. From then on this section fulfilled its production targets every month outstandingly and became an advanced section.

During the deep-going repudiation of the reactionary theory of productivity first, the CCP committee of Wuhan Heavy Machine Tool Works organized the broad masses of cadres to study conscientiously Marx's statement, "Among all tools of production the most powerful productive force is the revolutionary class itself" and Chairman Mao's teaching, "Among all things in the world man is the most precious. Any human miracle can be created under the leadership of the Communist Party as long as there is man." The CCP committee also used typical examples in the works to educate everybody and enable them to put the relation between man and matter in the correct perspective.

The broad masses of cadres realized profoundly that the reactionary theory of productivity first advocated by such political swindlers as Liu Shao-ch'i and the like was a theoretical basis for denying the initiative role played by man in production, for denying the fundamental principle of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate man and for pushing forward counter-revolutionary black trash such as "technology first" and "material incentive."

After understanding was elevated the cadres voluntarily eliminated the counter-revolutionary revisionist ideological remnant poison of "seeing matter without seeing man" and firmly established the idea of "the decisive factor is man, not matter." They penetratingly developed the mass movement of "learning from Tach'ing in industrial production," energetically grasped the fundamental principle of using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate man, deep-goingly developed the mass movement of studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, and greatly mobilized the activeness and creativeness of the broad masses of revolutionaries.

After energetically repudiating the reactionary victory of productivity first the broad masses of cadres in this works further established their mass viewpoint and further confirmed their thorough implementation of the Party's mass line in their work. They realized that the reactionary theory of productivity first publicized by such political swindlers as Liu Shao-ch'i and the like fundamentally denied the motive force of the masses of people in creating world history and denied the role of the working class as masters of enterprises. Consequently these political swindlers were bound to push forward the "expert's line" in the management of enterprises. In order to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line correctly and

thoroughly, we must truly establish the proletarian world outlook of the masses of people being the motive force in creating world history, firmly believe in the masses, rely upon the masses and respect the revolutionary creative spirit of the masses.

In order to do so the CCP committee of the works and leadership squads at various levels have established an effective system of participation in manual labor and maintenance of close contact with the masses. This greatly promotes the remolding of world outlook by members of the leadership and strengthens the ideological revolutionization of the leadership squads.

The practice of struggle has strengthened the initiative of the cadres at various levels in this works in studying and applying Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way. They have decided to lead the broad masses to raise aloft the banner of "learning from Tach'ing in industrial production," use Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as weapons to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, thoroughly eliminate the remnant poison of the reactionary theory of productivity first, energetically grasp revolution and promote production to win still greater victories in revolution and production.

* * *

IRON MINE

North China Iron and Steel Workers Open New Mine

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, May 27, 1971)

workers, cadres and technicians of the taiyuan iron and steel company in the north china province of shansi are building a new mine in the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. they are inspired by the great leader chairman mao's calls "develop the mining industry" and "in industry, learn from taching".

bringing with them chairman mao's works and determined to develop the country's iron and steel industry rapidly, thousands of workers in april 1970 went to the matsung mountain more than 2,000 metres above sea level to open the iron mine. the mountain was then blocked by heavy snow. braving bitter cold, the workers pitched tents and made preparations for the new project. they built a railway and a road, set up high-tension transmission lines, built an ore dressing plant and opened the mine. the workers pooled their wisdom to turn out the equipment they lacked and surmounted difficulties to ensure that construction would progress smoothly.

the cement pouring for an abutment was impeded by the cold weather last november. the conventional method is to install a high-pressure boiler to produce steam that prevents the cement from freezing. however, the construction site had no such boiler. the workers put their heads together and renovated a stove used to provide hot water into a workable boiler. this ensured smooth construction although the temperature was more than 20 degrees below zero, centigrade, and the quality was good.

in the course of opening the new mine the cadres and workers learned from the taching oilfield and displayed the revolutionary spirit of "seizing the day, seizing the hour".

bulldozers were needed to level a large slope for the ore dressing plant, the main building of the mine. it was very difficult to bring a 50-ton bulldozer to the construction site 1,500 metres above sea level because the mountain roads were narrow and steep. some people suggested dismantling the machines and setting them up on the spot. but this would take two months. others said that a road must be built. but the workers said: "in order to build quickly we must race against time. there are many difficulties but we must get the machines up the mountain." with the help of the people's liberation army men supporting the revolutionary left in the mine the workers organized a shock brigade. a veteran worker and a bulldozer driver, who were put in charge of the job, repeatedly inspected the terrain. along with others, they worked out a method to transport the machines and ensure safety. the caterpillar of a bulldozer suddenly broke while it was rounding a bend. it threathened to tumble over a precipice. the workers dashed up to take emergency measures and save the machine. they overcame many difficulties and brought all the needed bulldozers to the construction site in just two days.

the miners made up their minds to speed up the project by setting up the power transmission lines themselves, although they were short of experience and technical assistance. it was a cold winter and a snowstorm was raging. the miners declared that they would work on in the spirit of "seize the day, seize the hour" no matter how bad the weather. using any means of transport to hand, they moved one-ton poles on two small carts to the construction site, plodding through snow. although they slipped and fell repeatedly on the slippery paths, they were not daunted. they completed the task in just over 20 days of hard work.

it was very hazardous to drive the 144-metre-long no. 6 tunnel through layers of different kinds of rock. faced with the possibility of cave-ins, the workers said: "we'll risk our lives to help complete the project quickly."

the tunnel was cut from both ends. when both parties were about to meet, a cave-in took place and the tunnel was blocked. the workers removed the fallen rocks and went on working. a huge rock some four cubic metres in size was found dangling from the tunnel roof, ready to drop at any moment. it would be best to blast it, the workers decided. a veteran worker named ma hsun-tung, imbued with the selfless spirit of the oil workers who opened the famous taching oilfield under very harsh conditions, eagerly applied for the task. he tied an explosive charge to the top of a long pole and placed it at a proper spot on the dangerous rock. he lit the fuse and quickly quit the danger zone. the rock was blasted, and the workers cheered "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to him exclamation"

the workers effectively dealt with eight major cave-ins and completed the tunnel project at an early date for railway traffic.

SOIL IMPROVEMENT

Big Changes in Former Flood and Drought Ravaged Area

(NCNA-English Chengchow, May 28, 1971)

the people of yungcheng county, known for centuries as a low-yield area subjected to natural disasters in the huai river basin of honan province, central china, have controlled the scourge of water-logging, drought and alkalinity and made tremendous advances in production by carrying out chairman mao's great directive "the huai river must be harnessed".

the county has dug and dredged 43 canals and river beds, sunk more than 4,000 pump-operated wells, built seven big regulating sluice gates and 310 pumping stations. it also raised 43,000 hectares of farmland. the irrigated land is expanded by 20,000 hectares. this initial foundation against drought and waterlogging has raised farm production rapidly.

yungcheng county is on the banks of the tono river, one of the tributaries of the huai river system. before liberation it used to flood in the high water season and run dry at other times, bringing great hardship to hundreds of thousands of

people along its banks. things took a turn for the better after liberation when the people began to deal with waterlogging, drought and alkalinity. by relying on their collective efforts, the people dredged the river beds, built water control projects and dug wells and irrigation ditches.

holding high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, the people launched an upsurge in transforming nature during the cultural revolution.

the county revolutionary committee led the people in making a careful analysis of the county's natural conditions.

the county revolutionary committee organized a water investigation team consisting of about 1,000 cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and technicians. the team went all over the county to trace the course of streams and rivers and surveyed the terrains and soils. with this first-hand material, the team worked out a plan for building water conservancy projects. regulating sluice gates were built on the toho river and a number of pumping stations on other rivers and canals. the land is now protected from flood. instead of scourge which had lasted for centuries, the toho river has begun to bring happiness to the people.

a strip of land in tsuoyang people's commune yielded very little before the toho river was improved. the commune cadres led the masses in transforming this land in 1969. they dug 10 irrigation ditches and three drainage ditches in the depth of winter. a large drainage gate and two pumping stations were built on the toho river the following spring. all this freed the land from drought and waterlogging. the land yielded well last year.

the people of the county went a step further to create fields which give high, stable yields despite dry spells or excessive rain. last winter's water conservancy drive put emphasis on digging wells and deep ploughing to improve the soil. everybody took a hand and voiced opinions and they made tools by relying on the collective strength. they dug over 700 pump wells without any cost to the state. more than 100,000 people turned out and deep-ploughed 40,000 hectares of land in a little over a month. in addition, they levelled the land, applied more fertilizer and improved the soil. another good harvest is expected this year.

IRRIGATION

South China Hsien Masses Build Small Irrigation Projects

(NCNA-English Nanning, May 27, 1971)

the revolutionary committee of chungtso county, south china, has led the people in a campaign to build irrigation projects with emphasis on small ones, in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. this once grain-deficient county achieved a surplus in a little over one year. grain output last year soared 88 per cent over the preceding year.

the mountainous county in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region was arid and had poor soil. farm production improved after

liberation, following agricultural co-operation and the establishment of the people's communes under the wise leadership of chairman mao. however, the former county party committee, influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, did a poor job of water conservancy construction since it relied on bourgeois experts instead on the masses and went in for things ostentatious and foreign. for instance, it started to build a large turbine pumping station on tsochiang river according to a design by bourgeois experts. four years were to be required to complete the project and long ditches and canals had to be dug to bring water to some 3,000 hectares of cultivated and arable land of the three communes along the river. other communes on higher ground were hardly to be benefited. the project failed to yield the desired results for long, although a large amount of manpower and investment had been used.

the county revolutionary committee, which was set up in 1968, has led the people in studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way and ruthlessly criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash peddled by liu shao-chi, such as seeking things big and foreign and "let specialists take charge of water control". this stimulated the revolutionary initiative of the masses. under the guidance of the general line for building socialism formulated by chairman mao, the people started a campaign to build small water conservancy projects in communes and production brigades during the winter of 1969. more than 2,200 water conservancy works were completed through the winter of 1970. the irrigated land added was equal to the total added during the previous post-liberation period. the masses pooled their wisdom, worked hard and relied on their own efforts and local material to build the projects. one brigade of chiangchou commune made lime as a substitute for cement. they also made the tools they needed. they learned skills in the course of practice. after working hard for two months, the brigade completed 19 projects and added 100 hectares of irrigated land. the brigade's grain output last year was more than double that in 1969.

advanced experience was popularized and many measures to suit local conditions were adopted in building the projects. the people dug ponds and built small reservoirs on the mountainsides to catch rainwater for irrigation. the peasants of a brigade quarried stone to build an 8-kilometre-long canal, to divert water from a nearby county in just four months. this turned 40 hectares of arid land into irrigated fields.

the people and cadres of the county attributed their achievements to the victory of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

AAJA

AAJA Secretariat Member Hails First Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Solemn May 20 Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1971)

sugiyama ichihei, member (japan) of the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists association, wrote an article in the latest issue of the magazine "the afro-asian journalist" in celebration of the first anniversary of the publication of chairman mao's solemn may 20 statement.

excerpts from the article read:

for me the first anniversary of chairman mao's may 20 statement means, first of all, the recollection of a deep emotion with which i first read that inspiring passage: "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today." i took it as the great harbinger of a new era. one year's development in the international situation and the struggle of the japanese people convinced me of the absolute correctness of his statement.

the u.s. imperialists and their running dogs launched aggression on a large scale against cambodia and nearly one year later extended it into laos. they have bogged down in a hopeless quagmire in cambodia and suffered a staggering defeat in laos in face of the resolute war of resistance waged by the indochinese peoples.

the case of these two aggressive wars serves as a typical illustration of chairman mao's statement, as their outcome proved that the indochinese peoples, united and persisting in their people's war, have emerged tremendously strengthened, while the position of u.s. imperialism, throught its aggressive wars, has become irretrievably worsened.

i am confident that chairman mao's statement will be looked upon by the japanese people, who are fighting u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, as a guidance and a source of great inspiration and encouragement.

they now realize, through chairman mao's statement, that their struggle, although extremely hard and complicated, constitutes an integral part of the revolutionary trend, the main trend in the world today, and they are confident that their struggle is, therefore, sure to win.

the japanese people will "dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country". united, they will completely defeat u.s. imperialism, japanese militarism and all their collaborators.

CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Ambassador to Afghanistan Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Kabul, May 26, 1971)

chinese ambassador to afghanistan hsieh pang-chih gave a film reception here yesterday evening at which the chinese colour feature film of modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" was shown. it was warmly received by afghan guests.

attending the reception were rawan farhadi and hamidullah enayat seraj, deputy ministers of foreign affairs; khalid roshan, deputy minister of information and culture; ehassan rafiq, deputy minister of agriculture and irrigation; general ghoulam farouq, chief of general staff; razaq maiwand, commandant of military academy; and other high-ranking officials.

present also were governor of kabul province abdullah wahedi and mayor of kabul city mohammad kabir nooristani.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Afghan Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1971)

mohammad osman sidky, afghan ambassador to china, today gave a reception to mark the 53rd anniversary of the independence of afghanistan.

premier chou en-lai and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress kuo mo-jo attended.

both the ambassador and the n.p.c. standing committee vice-chairman spoke at the reception, which proceeded in an atmosphere of the friendship between the people of china and afghanistan.

in his speech, ambassador sidky referred to the struggle of the afghan people for national independence. he said that afghanistan as a peace-loving country, based her foreign policy on the principles of active neutrality, non-alignment, non-participation in military pacts, independent judgment in world issues, equality with all nations -- large and small and right of self-determination.

he said: good neighbour policy is the main principle of our relations with our neighbours. our relations with the people's republic of china has a long history. the silk route connected industrial centres of old china with balkh, where the chinese goods were exchanged with those of the romans.

he said: this is a source of pride for both of our countries that inspite of the differences in social systems our relations have been friendly and based on amicable term. our relations rely on friendly and traditional ties and have been further strengthened through the wishes of both sides for mutual respect, understanding, non-interference in each other's internal

affairs, equality and the five principles of peaceful co-existence.

he said: trade and economic cooperations between our two nations have started on sound bases. our people and government thanked china for her financial and technical assistance in some projects in afghanistan.

ambassador sidky congratulated the chinese people on the achievements they have made under the leadership of chairman mao.

in his speech, vice-chairman kuo mo-jo praised the afghan people for their glorious tradition of resistance to imperialist aggression. he said: in history, they waged long valiant struggles against imperialism and colonialism and finally defeated the aggressors and defended the independence and dignity of their country. the royal government of afghanistan has consistently pursued an independent policy of peace and neutrality. under the leadership of his majesty king mohammed zahir shah, the royal government of afghanistan and the afghan people have made continuous progress in safeguarding national independence and building their country. we sincerely wish them new and still greater successes.

he said: china and afghanistan are friendly neighbours. since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries, sino-afghan friendship has developed on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. the friendly relations between our two countries have set a fine example for the development of friendly relations and cooperation between countries with different social systems. i believe that with the joint efforts of our two governments and peoples, our friendly relations will surely be further consolidated and developed.

vice-chairman kuo mo-jo expressed thanks to the royal government of afghanistan which has consistently stood for the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations, recognized taiwan as an inalienable part of china's territory and opposed the imperialist plot to create "two chinas".

he said: continuously following our great leader chairman mao's teaching "every nation, big or small, has its strong and weak points", the chinese people will modestly learn from the strong points of the people of various countries and work for the further strengthening of our friendship with them exclamation

present were leading members of the government departments concerned, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chen chi-ten, pai hsiang-kuo, yang chien, han nien-lung, chen mu-hua, huang tso-chen, ting hsi-lin, yen chun, chiao shan-min, tu hsing-yuan, li kuang-hsun, yang li-kung, li fu-tsai, wang chien-chung, chang cheng-teh and tan tung.

also present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Joint Communique of Government of People's Republic of China and Government of Republic of Austria on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Austria

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1971)

joint communique of the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of austria on the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and austria

in accordance with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of austria have decided upon mutual recognition and the establishment of diplomatic relations effective may 28, 1971 and the exchange of ambassadors within 6 months.

the chinese government respects the status of neutrality of the republic of austria.

the austrian government recognizes the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government of china.

the chinese government and the austrian government have agreed to provide all necessary assistance for the establishment and the performance of the functions of embassies in their respective capitals on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and in accordance with international practice.

(signed)
chang hai-feng
ambassador of the
people's republic of
china to romania

(signed)
eduard tschoep
ambassador of the
republic of austria
to romania

bucharest, may 26, 1971

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Leave Shanghai on Official Visit to Tientsin

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 28, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, left here by special train this morning for tientsin on an official visit, after concluding their private visit to southern china.

warmly seeing off the distinguished cambodian guests at the railway station were leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai wang hung-wen, chou chun-lin, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen, yang fu-chen, wang shao-yung, kao chin-jung, chou li-chin and cheng chang-hua.

leaving shanghai with samdech and madame sihanouk were: the samdech's son prince norodom yuvaneath and madame yuvaneath, the samdech's daughter princess norodom roeungsy, the samdech's aunt princess norodom keth kanya; madame kou roun, prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state, thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance of the royal government of national union of cambodia, keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister, madame sar saoroth, chief of the private secretariat of the head of state, ang kim knoan, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to the democratic people's republic of korea, and madame ang kim knoan, and other distinguished guests.

kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia, professor chu nsien-yi and comrade yang ling went to tientsin by the same train. they are accompanying the distinguished guests during their visit.

accompanied by leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, samdech and madame sihanouk during their stay here visited the shanghai heavy machinery plant, the matu people's commune, the no. 6 people's hospital and the school of dancing, and attended an exhibition of military skill by the militiamen of shanghai. the distinguished guests saw modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" and attended a performance of music and acrobatics. some of the cambodian guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, the shanghai no. 2 pharmaceutical house and the tsaoyang workers housing estate. samdech sihanouk congratulated the people of shanghai on their achievements in industrial and agricultural production, medicine, arts and other fields.

the distinguished cambodian guests were given a warm welcome by the revolutionary people wherever they went. the people of shanghai who were acclaiming the first anniversary of the publication of the "may 20" solemn statement by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao were exceptionally encouraged by samdech sihanouk's visit. with profoundly militant feelings of friendship for the heroic cambodian people, they warmly congratulated the cambodian people on their great victories won in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the people of shanghai said that they would fully support the cambodian people and other indochinese people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation by concrete action of grasping revolution and promoting production and that they were determined to struggle in unity with the fraternal comrades-in-arms of cambodia and other indochinese countries until complete victory.

CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Issues 4th Part of 21st Message to Khmer Nation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, issued in shanghai on may 24 the fourth part of the 21st message to the khmer nation. it reads in full as follows:

dear compatriots,

today, allow me to read to you the text of the 4th chapter of my article on the catastrophic balance sheet of a year of "lonnolite republicanism" in phnompenh.

in the field of national economy, the lon nol-sirik matak "republic" can also boast of having succeeded in incomparably catastrophic "performances".

my compatriots remember the promises made in the address to the nation by cheng heng, the day after my anti-constitutional "deposition". this traitor said that his new regime would "save national economy from the abyss in which sihanouk had plunged it" (sic).

lon nol even ventured to proclaim without shame in face of the world that "his cambodia" would be able to compete with japan and ... israel in economic affairs (sic) exclamation

let us look at the "results" obtained by the lon nol regime after one year of "emulation" with japan. on this subject too, let us just take some testimonies of the u.s., "western" and parisian press.

here are these testimonies in chronological order:

- the west german paper "frankfurter allgemeine zeitung", august 8, 1970 -- french translation: "insupportable tension reigns over this capital (phnompenh). many shops ... are closed... people who can afford it prefer to go abroad and especially to france... clever marchants ... refuse to sell their merchandise unless to be paid in gold..."

- a.f.p. august 10, 1970: "m.u. tramuch, minister of agriculture, made an appeal... to the rural population, asking them not to abandon their farm work... the cambodian papers worry about the rise in the price of foodstuffs, attributing its causes to hoarding and speculation on the part of certain merchants..."

- a.f.p. august 10, 1970 -- cable from laurent chevallier -- "the recent rise in the price of some foodstuffs in the capital ... could be the sign of greater sensitivity of the population to military news which are sometimes alarming as well as the sign of some mistrust. people notice... a certain bitterness among the cambodians in face of the marked slackening of economic activity..., the mobilization of a great part of the active population and the relative isolation of the capital... in rural areas where the guerrillas have taken root, they are consolidating their military and political positions whereas they are solidly implanted in the four provinces of northeast, from where... particularly the 'national united front of kampuchea' of prince sihanouk diffuses radio broadcasts in khmer language."

- a.p. october 23, 1970- "general lon nol's goverrment faces a major crisis early next year (1971) ... in the economic sphere, inflation already has begun with overall prices rises from 20 to 30 per cent."

"(the lon nol government) said its budget will be about 200 million u.s. dollars out of balance over the next 18 months... rice exports, the nation's source of hard currency, has dwindled to virtually nothing. rubber production, the second biggest hard currency earner, has stopped altogether."

- testimony of mlle lydie nicaise (french) -- article published in the weekly "jeune afrique" -- edited in paris-- in the issue of december 1st, 1970-- "... the republic which they (the youth) longed for has brought them nothing... most of the demonstrations in which they participate are fabricated before hand. for example, in the law college, in order to force them to demonstrate the army closes the gates of the place where their vehicles are kept and tells them: 'you can get your vehicles after you go and demonstrate ...' the corruption continues in force in phnompenh... for the housewife, costs have jumped 35 per cent since march 1970 while her income has not gone up one 'riel' since december 1969, the date when prince sihanouk gave a salary rise... rice has jumped in price from 650 to 950 riels every 100 kilogrammes; dried fish from 60 to 150 riels a kilo; tomatoes from 10 to 40 riels a kilo; salt from 1.5 to 5 riels a kilo. but these constitute the basic diet of the cambodian people. on the black market the french franc now is sold .... 20 riels: double the official rate. but since sihanouk's fall everything 'official' has been subjected to galloping devaluation."

- u.p.i. december 8, 1970- "phnompenn's newspapers this week called for enforcement of government controls of food prices, sent rocketing... the newspapers complained that speculators were cashing in ... the prices of meat, fish, vegetables, sugar and eggs has spiralled. rice rose in price by 15 to 50 percent over pre-war prices. sugar has doubled in price and vegetables are two or three times dearer... cambodians in phnompenh say they see no way to stop the price rise. the city administration's plan in the early months ... to have every citizen raise chicken, pigs and plant a market garden was unsuccessful."

- reuter-december 30, 1970- statement of thanat khoman, minister of the government of bangkok: "tourism is just a future dream for wartorn cambodia at present."

- a.f.p.- january 7, 1971. "a big south-vietnamese army convoy... carried food supplies which included tons of (taiwan) chinese rice to phnompenh."

this is the height of humiliation for lon nol, sato's "competitor", who has succeeded with all force in making cambodia an importer of rice and receiving alms of taiwan transported and delivered by thieu-ky exclamation

- a.f.p. january 11, 1971- "food prices have soared... a kilo of locally grown onions now costs 200 riels in the capital's central market."

- u.p.i. january 17, 1971- statement of koun wick in bangkok: "we cannot export anything".

- reuter- january 24, 1971. "two vessels carried vital supplies such as... fruit, foodstuffs and textiles".

it is furthermore a humiliation for our country which was still a big exporter of fruits, fish and meat and had a prosperous textile industry a short time ago. now the "cambodia of lon nol" must import everything for survival: fruits, food and textiles... exclamation

- reuter- february 11, 1971- by ian mackenzie- "there has been criticism especially from younger cambodians of ... rising prices and of corruption within government ministries."

- a.f.p. february 26, 1971- "... owing to the difficulties in provisioning and slackening of economic activities... the rise in prices covers an alarming breadth. the price of basic foodstuffs, fish and rice in particular, has doubled and sometimes even trebled."

- a.p. march 2, 1971- "u.s. ambassador emory c. swank ... said the current (u.s. economic) aid was intended to help cambodia to 'avoid excessive inflation and other major distortions in the economy'... imports urgently required... tobacco, vegetable oils..."

this admission of the excessive inflation and the major distortions in the economy of "lon nol's cambodia" is eloquent.

as to the urgent importation of tobacco and vegetable oils, it constitutes a severe condemnation of the economic policy through which cheng heng nevertheless promised to bring about "exceptional progress". prior to the coup d'etat staged by the lonnolites, cambodia was a big producer and exporter of tobacco and oleaginous products. today, it has been turned into an importer of tobacco and oleaginous products.

- a.f.p. march 12, 1971- "referring to the economic situation, the acting chief of the government (sirik matak) held that the two principal causes of the rising of prices in phnompenh are the isolation of the capital after the severance of its roads to the provinces and the augmentation of its population ... it has increased from 600,000 to 1,800,000."

- u.p.i. "a devaluation scare in phnompenh has sent the black market price of the riel plummetting. already down to 50 per cent of its legal value on the black market of months ago. the riel was down another 20 per cent by friday. speculation has been fed by a large number of (people) carrying money and gold out of the country."

in march 1971, the national money, the riel, was devalued by 70 per cent from its march 1970 value. this devaluation is all the more "significant" since it happened after the injection of several hundred millions of u.s. dollars into the coffers of the lonnolities by richard nixon, the patron of the "khmer republic".

- the swiss journal "tribune de geneve" march 28, 1971- article of francois nivolon: "...the economic situation is extremely mediocre. there is no more cultivation of rubber. factories are operating only in phnompenh, but they are going slow. the budget deficit turned out to be an abyss that even the united states is reluctant to full up."

this is what lon nol asserted to be "enabling out country, cambodia, to compete with japan in the economic field" (exclamation) ... and what cheng heng considered to be a "rescue of the national economy sabotaged by sihanouk" exclamation

another article by the same reporter, francois nivolon, published recently in the right-wing paper in paris, "le figaro" said: "the economy (in lon nol's republic) is facing serious problems. in a short period of time, the situation in this field has aggravated very gravely. there is no cultivation of rubber and there will not be one for a long time from now. the factories are either destroyed or operating slowly. construction projects such as the large prek thnot dam are practically stopped... and above all, the currency inflation of over 10 per cent each month as well as the budget deficit ... constitute grave dangers."

u.s. "newsweek", issue of april 26, 1971, article of nicolas proffitt: "... recent nixon administration leaks to the news media have depicted (lon nol's) cambodia as teetering on the verge of military, political and economic disintegration .... in fact ... phnompenh has more to fear from economic and political instability than from the north-vietnamese ... inflation and a sagging economy constitute major causes for concern... corruption in the army... already proven to be cause for covert protest on the part of students and intellectuals."

from this american testimony, one can clearly see that the corruption and the catastrophic economic failures of the so-called "republican" regime of lon nol-sirik matak are absolutely not a result of "an (imaginary) aggression by the north vietnamese" as the traitors alleged. even the most reactionary and anti-communist u.s. magazine, "newsweek", frankly admitted that there is not at all any north vietnamese menace to the phnompenh "republic". therefore, the clergy, youth and intellectuals of phnompenh saw that the only cause of the corruption and the catastrophic economic failures of the lon nol-sirik matak-cheng heng-in tam-son ngoc thanh regime lies in the rottenness and the incapability of these vile lackeys of nixon themselves. the dollars from nixon are pocketed by them and by their gang, and none has been used to aid the people or the national economy, let alone national construction. the dam building projects carried out by the sangkum reastr niyum are stopped. the pro-u.s. running dogs named prom thos and hang thun hak went respectively to japan and the philippines (satellites of u.s.a.) to talk about their "republic" developing cambodian industrialization, a domain allegedly having been "abandoned by sihanouk".

today, the big western and american press themselves reveal to the world that not only has the lon nol regime not constructed any new factory, but it is responsible for the destruction, closing and slowing down of the operation of the numberous factories built by the regime of sihanouk.

it is in vain for the lonnolites to distort history. truth will end in victory.

the latest testimony concerning the total bankruptcy of the national economy of the "cambodia of lon nol" and the unparalleled rottenness of the phnompenh regime is the one of julian kerr of the english agency reuter (may 8): "... in the economic field, prices have continued to rise while the purchasing power of the riel is declining... public dissatisfaction at the situation surfaced violently last march... and students threatened to demonstrate in the streets of phnompenh. exports of rubber - formerly a mainstay of economy - are now non-existent ... the price of sugar has doubled to 40 riels a kilogram in two months while the price of meat has gone up from 110 riels to 130 riels per kilogram... a packet of locally made cigarettes which cost 10 riels in february this year is now priced at 20 riels... despite growing american economic aid the feeling here is that the situation will worsen."

these are the intolerable results of the so-called "national salvation" policy of the super-traitors lon nol-sirik matak-cheng heng-in tam. the english agency said in its cable of may 8, 1971, that their u.s. masters are still giving them more and more important aid in reward for their mean national treason. the dollars given by nixon flow into the pockets of the traitors and their accounts in foreign banks, but never go to save the soldiers, small functionaries and the ordinary people of phnompenh from their misery who are short of everything: food, medicine, clothes, etc.

the big french journal "le monde" pointed out on april 21, 1971, that even the lonnolite buddhist monks have begun to be short of food and have had to address to their "idol", the so-called "national hero, saviour of the fatherland" a motion of protest: "the anniversary of the changing of regime, march 18, was dull. the only official ceremony was a gathering of high personalities at the national assembly, with a public of less than 100. a big 'spontaneous' demonstration was being prepared in the past week. the complaints of the buddhist monks and ... students with regard to the rise in prices and the general laissez-aller caused the government to renounce any meeting and the students were asked to stay at home."

dear compatriots,

here are the latest articles and cables of the western and american press which reveal to the whole world that the "republic" of lon nol-sirik matak-in tam-cheng heng-son ngoc thanh is rotten and corrupt to the extreme and its leaders have sold themselves body and soul to the american imperialists. the genuine masters of cambodia (in its areas not yet liberated by the n.u.f.c.) are not the vile traitors lon nol-sirik matak-cheng heng-son ngoc thanh, but the american officials representing richard nixon.

i solemnly request the buddhist clergy, youth, intellectuals, functionaries, militarymen, and men and women citizens in the bogus "republic" of lon nol to think well over what is revealed to them by the articles and cables in the press most recently. here are some extracts:

a. articles and cables concerning the unprecedented corruption and rottenness of the present phnompenh regime:

- "le monde", april 21, 1971: "many of the youths, once deceived by watchwords in favour of the republic and against corruption... now express their disappointment: 'it is .... worse than before,' they said repeatedly with discouragement."

- the correspondent of the agency d.p.a. (west germany), hans-joachim bargmann, wrote in his cable from hongkong, april 27, 1971, that the regime of lon nol, after more than a year of dictatorial rule, has only obtained very negative results. i quote bargmann: "unemployment, inflation and corruption."

- the u.s.i.s. (press service of the u.s.a.) diffused on the same day (april 27, 1971) an article by arthur dommen of "los angeles times", which said that (lon nol's) "cambodia is without a budget... diplomats are seriously asking themselves whether (lon nol's) cambodia may not go under... appalled at the extent of official corruption within the cambodian leadership... the u.s. embassy naturally put pressure on sirik matak to clean house."

this american article has a dual importance, because it pointed out that corruption reigns in the leading team of the "republic" of lon nol-sirik matak, and that the u.s. ambassador in phnompenh rules as an absolute master in this "republic", giving orders to sirik matak to clean "the house", that is to say, the dirty "republic" of lon nol.

- "new york times" news service, article signed by henry kamm, may 1, 1971: "students leaders... believed the (national) assembly to be inefficient and ... corrupt."

- a.p. may 2, 1971: "... youth and student organisations... have accused deputies of corruption... the students demanded the abrogation of the assembly."

- "newsweek", april 26: "corruption in the (lon nol's) army... protest on the part of students and intellectuals."

- reuter, april 29: "officers pocketing the pay of non-existent troops".

- "new york times" news service, april 30: "criticism contained in declarations issued by circles close to lt. col. lon non, implicitly held the (lon nol) government responsible for the increase of corruption... this morning the student organization... repeated its criticism".

the "picture" is "complete". the government, the army and the parliament of the fascist "republic" of phnom-penh are totally corrupted. the population living under their yoke cannot cherish any hope about their lot. yem sambaur and op kim ang, recently thrown out of the government, returned to the so-called "national assembly". elected president of this assembly, of which the lonnolite fascist youth demand dissolution for utter corruption, yem sambaur should have the "audacity" to promise to wage a "stubborn fight" against "corruption" in order to assure "happiness" of the khmer people (sic) exclamation yem sambaur and his unfortunate competitor op kim ang are known as among the most corrupt and rotten of the ministers of the preceding "cabinet" of lon nol. how can they talk about fighting with some "success" the corruption of their "regime", spurned today by a great part of their youth supporters?

b. cables showing the evidence that the present leaders of the illegal "republic" of phnompenh have sold themselves body and soul to the american imperialists:

- u.p.i. april 26: "son ngoc thanh ... former head of the central intelligence agency-financed khmer serei rightist movement."

- d.p.a. april 27, hongkong, cable by hans-joachim bargmann: "son ngoc thanh is widely believed to owe his appointment to the troika to his good connections with the saigon leadership."

- u.s.i.s. april 27, by arthur dommen: "sirik matak lacks popularity (but) ... received help of inestimable value from the american embassy."

- "newsweek", april 26, by nicolas proffitt: "... sirik matak appears to have ingratiated himself with the americans ... by proving to be ... more malleable than lon nol. 'i think he did an excellent job', a top-level u.s. official (in phnompenh) told me."

- u.p.i. april 29, by kim willenson: "sirik matak is a favorite of the americans."

- u.s.i.s. and "washington post", may 6, by peter osnos: "for all the praise given him by the americans ... sirik matak remains unpopular with many cambodians. he was ... criticized for tolerating corruption ... the american embassy has made no secret of its admiration for matak."

- "new york times" news service, may 1, by henry kamm: "... the united states considers in tam as the second-best candidate (after sirik matak) ..."

the clergy, the youth, the intellectuals, the military, the men and women citizens living under the yoke of the regime of lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh-in tam possess now all the proofs of the complete submission of these traitors to u.s. imperialism. it is the u.s. embassy in phnompenh that chooses these "candidates" to form the so-called "cambodian government."

the above-mentioned cables in the western and american press show clearly that:

first, son ngoc thanh is the employee and slave of the c.i.a. and the government of thieu-ky. therefore, he is placed by his u.s.-saigon masters in the "troika", namely, in the triumvirate "lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh", at the head of the "republic" of phnompenh, colony of the u.s.a. and the "republic" of saigon. therefore, ngoc thanh's disciples number one and number two sok chhong and hang thun hak have just been imposed by the c.i.a. as second and third vice-presidents of the council of ministers of the lon nol "government".

second, sirik matak is the big "favourite" of the americans who find him more servile than lon nol although lon nol is very devoted to his big patron nixon. emory swank, "governor general de facto" of phnompenh, has just nominated sirik matak actual head of the "government" in place of lon nol who is relegated to the role of the "titular head" of the same "government".

third, in tam is classified by emory swank as his best running dog after sirik matak. that is why in tam was removed from the so-called "national assembly" to be a part of "the executive" as first vice-president of the council.

thus it can be seen clearly that the best dogs of the dog-kennel of the c.i.a. and the u.s. embassy in phnompenh have been "put in place" so as to deepen the neo-colonization of the "republican cambodia" by u.s. imperialism.

may the clergy, the youth, the intellectuals, the military, the functionaries, the men and women citizens living in the despicable "republic" of phnompenh think long over this new political strategy of u.s. imperialism and over the recent adhering of the "republican cambodia" to the a.s.e.a.n., the so-called economic organization but in reality a political-military one in the service of u.s., british and japanese imperialism and only asian countries known in the world as exceedingly subordinated to this triple imperialism have joined this organization. any asian country which is really independent does not join it.

the representative of the "republican cambodia" charged to bring "khmer" adhesion to the a.s.e.a.n. is the traitor nong kimny, that very man who owed everything to the throne, to my parents and myself and the man who on the eve of the putsch of march 18, 1970, still declared himself as "the most loyal servant of sihanouk and the throne". but all the world knows that nong kimny was bought over by the u.s.a. a long time ago.

may the clergy, the youth, the intellectuals, the military, the functionaries and the population of phnompenh and of the zone not yet liberated make a judgment of this exclamation

dear compatriots,

i conclude here the 4th part of my message. next week i shall read to you the 5th part of the same message to our nation.

glory to all the patriots who dare to take up arms to struggle against u.s. imperialism, its lackeys and sub-lackeys exclamation

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Cameroonian Foreign Minister Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1971)

jean keutcha, foreign minister of the federal republic of cameroon, yesterday received yang yi-huai, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in cameroon, according to a report from yaounde.

yang yi-huai, charge d'affaires ad interim, presented a letter of recommendation to minister jean keutcha. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Agreement on Provision of Convertible Currency Loan by Chinese Government to Ceylon Government Signed

(NCNA-English Colombo, May 27, 1971)

an agreement was signed here today between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of ceylon on the provision of a convertible currency loan by the former to the latter.

ma tzu-ching, chinese ambassador to ceylon, and professor h.a. de s. gunasekera, permanent secretary of the ministry of planning and employment, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony on the ceylon side was ninal m kappagoda, director of the external resources of

the ministry of planning and employment, and on the chinese side were yen pei-ten, economic counsellor, and sun li-hsun, economic attache, of the chinese embassy.

the signing ceremony proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

after the signing, ambassador ma tzu-ching and professor gunasekera shook hands warmly.

in a speech after the signing, professor gunasekera recalled the history of development of economic relations between ceylon and china. he said, "the agreement which we have just signed marks a further stage in the long and fruitful collaboration between the people's republic of china and ceylon."

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Women's Basketball Team Arrives in Chile

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1971)

a chinese women's basketball team led by chi yu-hua arrived in chile by plane on may 22 on a friendly visit at the invitation of the national basketball federation of chile, according to a report from the chilean capital.

warmly welcoming the team at the airport were carlos salamovich, president of the national basketball federation of chile; and other leading members of the organization.

ting hao, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in chile, other staff members of the chinese embassy and representatives of patriotic chinese residents in chile were present at the airport.

a leading member of the trade representation of the democratic republic of viet nam in chile, the commercial representative of the democratic people's republic of korea and the cultural commissioner of the romanian embassy in chile were also present.

carlos salamovich and other leading members of the national basketball federation of chile had friendly conversations with the members of the chinese women's basketball team and dined with them.

before its arrival in chile, the chinese women's basketball team had paid a friendly visit to cuba.

CHINA ANC CUBA

Chinese Ambassador to Cuba Gives Reception to Mark 11th Anniversary of Cuba-China Friendship Association

(NCNA-English Havana, May 26, 1971)

chang teh-chun, chinese ambassador to cuba, gave a reception at the chinese embassy here yesterday evening to celebrate the 11th anniversary of the founding of the cuba-china friendship association.

present at the reception were palocmero alvarez, president of the cuba-china friendship association; arturo espinosa and norma calderon, vice-presidents of the cuban institution for friendship with other peoples; and mauro garcia, director of the east europe department of the foreign ministry of cuba.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

at the reception, the guests and hosts repeatedly proposed toasts to the development of the friendship between the two peoples.

Cuban National Football Team Leaves Kwangchow for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, May 28, 1971)

the cuban national football team led by otto luis riera brito, leading member of the cuban national institute of sports, physical education and recreation, left here for shanghai by air today at the end of its friendly visit to kwangchow.

the team arrived here from peking by air on may 24. the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in its honour that evening. lin li-ming, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and the leader of the team spoke at the banquet, which proceeded in an atmosphere of unity and friendship. both expressed the hope that the militant friendship between the people of china and cuba would grow in the struggle against their common enemy, u.s. imperialism.

the kwangtung provincial physical culture and sports committee held a ceremony at the yuen hsiu shan stadium in kwangchow on the afternoon of may 26 to welcome the cuban national football team. attending were viriato mora diaz, charge d'affaires ad interim of the cuban embassy in peking, who came to kwangchow specially; lin li-ming, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; hou hsien-tang, deputy commander of the kwangtung provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army; hu nan-ching, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of the organizations concerned.

the ceremony was followed by a friendly match between the guest team and the kwangtung provincial football team. some 40,000 spectators watched the game despite a heavy

rain. the unity, friendship and tenacity displayed by the football players of both countries won warm applause from the spectators.

during its stay here, the guest team visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement run by chairman mao in the nineteen twenties, and the exhibition hall of the china export commodities fair.

the team was given a warm welcome and send-off at the airport by yu hung-fu, a leading member of the kwangtung provincial physical culture and sports committee, chen pin, a leading member of the kwangchow branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and local football players.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Hajime Miyoshi Greets Anniversary of Chairman Mao's May 20 Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1971)

chairman mao's may 20 statement has greatly inspired the japanese people in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism, said hajime miyoshi, noted personage in japan-china friendship movement, in a talk at a meeting held in tokyo on the evening of may 20 to mark the 1st anniversary of chairman mao's may 20 statement, according to a tokyo report.

he said: "developments in the international situation in the past year have fully borne out the infinite correctness of the scientific thesis made by chairman mao in his statement."

miyoshi said that chairman mao points out in his statement that "revolution is the main trend in the world today". in the past year, the storm of struggle against u.s. imperialism has swept the entire world. the united front of the world people against u.s. imperialism has expanded steadily. u.s. imperialism and its running dogs are heading more speedily for their collapse. but the nature of imperialism will never change. it will inevitably make a final death-bed struggle and no illusions should be cherished about it. just as chairman mao points out in his statement, "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared".

miyoshi strongly condemned the u.s. and japanese reactionaries for their crimes in reviving japanese militarism, stepping up arms expansion and war preparations and practising the okinawa "reversion" fraud. the so-called okinawa "reversion" means in fact to allow u.s. imperialism to occupy okinawa permanently, turn the whole of japan into a u.s. imperialist base for aggression in asia and have japanese militarism serve as the vanguard in the u.s. imperialist aggression in asia.

miyoshi said, "we must study chairman mao's statement conscientiously and strive to drive u.s. imperialism out of japan, oppose japanese militarism and win genuine independence for japan".

Kisao Kuroda Speaks on Anniversary of Chairman Mao's May 20 Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1971)

the development of the world situation in the past year has fully testified to the correctness of the theses in chairman mao's solemn statement, "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation", published on may 20, 1970, said nisao kuroda, a noted figure in the japan-china friendship movement.

nisao kuroda made the statement at a rally in commemoration of the first anniversary of the publication of chairman mao's statement held in tokyo on the evening of may 20, according to a tokyo report.

addressing the rally, kuroda pointed out that the people's war in indochina has won continuous victories, the struggle of the american people against aggressive war and fascist rule has developed on an unprecedented scale and the revolutionary struggle of the world people against u.s. imperialism and for national liberation has surged forward vigorously. these struggles are a support and encouragement to each other and they form a heavy besiegement round u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, landing them in an impasse. just as chairman mao points out, "revolution is the main trend in the world today."

kuroda sternly denounced the u.s.-japanese reactionaries for their okinawa "reversion" fraud and their scheme of stepping up aggression and war preparations.

he said, the people in okinawa and in japan proper unfolded on may 19 a large-scale mass movement for the smashing of the "okinawa reversion agreement" and this was a powerful blow to the u.s.-japanese reactionaries.

kuroda stressed that the most important political task facing the japanese people at present is to develop the struggle against the policy of aggression against asia pursued by u.s. imperialism and its accomplice, japanese militarism, to smash the japan-u.s. "security treaty" and to strive for the restoration of the diplomatic relations between japan and china.

he said in conclusion that the japanese people's struggle is a link in the international united front against u.s. imperialism and that they should do their utmost to strengthen unity in the spirit of seeking common ground on major questions while leaving aside differences on minor points so as to achieve unity against the enemy and concentrate their forces to attack the enemy.

Leader of JCP (Left) Greets Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Solemn May 20 Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1971)

the japanese communist party (left) gave a talk at a meeting on the evening of may 21 to mark the first anniversary of chairman mao's solemn statement "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation", according to a tokyo report.

masayoshi fukuda, a leader of the japanese communist party (left), was the speaker at the meeting held at the cultural hall of shimonoseki city, yamaguchi prefecture. his talk was warmly received at the meeting.

fukuda pointed out that the statement issued by chairman mao on may 20, 1970 "gives a correct and profound scientific analysis of the struggle between the enemy and ourselves and its characteristics in the great progress of the world revolution in our time and points out the road to victory to the proletariat, the oppressed people and nations the world over. all the events and developments in the world in the past year have proved very clearly that this statement is a programmatic document for the people of the whole world. so long as they follow the road charted by this statement, strengthen unity, persist in a protracted struggle, support each other and march forward together in all countries, the people of the world will certainly be able to defeat u.s. imperialism and its running dogs and grasp victory in their own hands. the same is true with regard to the struggle of the japanese people against u.s. imperialism and the traitorous japanese reactionaries."

after analysing the present excellent situation in the world revolution, fukuda pointed out: "severely battered politically and economically, u.s. imperialism is making a desperate struggle in the quagmire of inextricable crises. because of its desperate struggle, the danger of a new world war still exists and we must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today and revolutionary wars must be waged to defeat wars of aggression which can be defeated."

fukuda said: "a handful of traitorous japanese reactionaries have hired themselves out to tottering u.s. imperialism and sold out completely to it the national interests of the japanese people. they have taken part in nixon's plan of aggression in asia and colluded with u.s. imperialism to oppress the japanese people and revive japanese militarism. this is a dangerous road leading to a new world war and to their doom."

fukuda sternly condemned the u.s. and japanese reactionaries for their crime of practising the okinawa "reversion" fraud and exposed the ugly features of the revisionist miyamoto clique which covers up the true nature of the revival of japanese militarism and serves as an accomplice of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. fukuda said: "it is imperative to completely expose and smash the okinawa 'reversion' swindle of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. what nixon and eisaku sato are now doing is a fraud, namely, using the japanese people's demand for the return of okinawa as a pretext, they are reviving japanese militarism according to the nixon doctrine and making the entire japanese territory and people serve the u.s. imperialist aggressive wars in asia. the struggle to expose and smash this fraud is the focus of the present struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s.-japanese reactionaries.

fukuda said: "the struggle of the japanese people against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries is surging ahead vigorously. the struggle against militarism is going on in all political, economic and cultural fields. not only workers, peasants, intellectuals, students, youth and religious believers, but medium and small enterprise owners and more and more people have also joined the struggle."

fukuda pointed out that since the struggle against the japan-u.s. "security treaty" last june, the scale of the struggle against militarism has been expanding. the struggle against the okinawa "reversion" fraud, with the okinawan people as the main force, is unfolding fiercely throughout the nation and is continuing to develop. the political consciousness of the japanese people has gone up greatly as this fraud is being exposed before them.

fukuda said that comrade mao tsetung points out: "revolution is the main trend in the world today." and "u.s. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle." u.s. imperialism and its running dogs in japan are like this. they fear the people and become "panic-stricken at the mere rustle of leaves in the wind." we should despise them strategically and should never overestimate them. however, in their last-ditch struggle, they are as ferocious as man-eating tigers. therefore, tactically we should take them seriously. the road taken by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries is a road to militarism, aggressive war and military adventure. therefore, we should never belittle the fact that they are embarking speedily on the road of military adventure.

fukuda pointed out that though paying lip-service to peace, the u.s. and japanese reactionaries have in effect built up armament in a scale far exceeding that of the pre-war days, allocated an enormous sum of state revenue to the military budget, reinforced the machinery for suppressing the people and conducted war-fomenting propaganda fanatically. using the "bourgeois democratic" form of rule as a deceitful cover, they are actually stepping up fascist suppression. the reactionaries have long trampled underfoot the constitution and other laws they have enacted themselves.

fukuda stressed: "the imperial government of pre-war days has taught us by negative example that the reactionaries always made preparations at the back of the people and then suddenly sprang a surprise attack on them. we should never relax our vigilance and must be prepared against any surprise attack by the enemy." he said: "we must counter aggressive wars by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries with a revolutionary war which can defeat them."

fukuda said: "the 1970's are entirely different from the 1930's and 1940's. the japanese people are different from what they were in the thirties and forties. they will never allow the u.s. and japanese reactionaries to provoke an aggressive war again like that unleashed by the imperial government."

fukuda pointed out that asia is no longer what it was in the thirties and forties. a strong and powerful anti-u.s. united front which is capable of defeating u.s. imperialism and its running dogs has come into being in the continent and is advancing. even if japanese militarism wants to embark on its old path, it can never succeed.

fukuda said at the end, provided that they develop the struggle with the worker-peasant alliance as its centre and unite closely with all the forces opposing the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, the japanese people can certainly defeat the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. comrade mao tsetung's teaching says: "the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. this is a law of history." this universal truth can also be applied to the japanese people's struggle against oppression by the u.s. imperialists and japanese reactionaries.

prior to the talk, the chinese colour documentary, "peking people's mass rally supports world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism" was shown.

the "people's star", organ of the central committee of the japanese communist party (left), carried prominently on the front page of its may 21 issue a portrait of the great leader chairman mao and his solemn statement issued on may 20 last year, "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" the paper also published an editor's note saying that "comrade mao tsetung, the great teacher of the international proletariat and chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, issued on may 20 last year the solemn statement, 'people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation' developments in the past year have proved with facts that this statement is a great programme for the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of the whole world. on the ocassion of the first anniversary of the publication of the statement, (we) publish its full text here, and call upon all comrades of the party and all revolutionary people of the country to make a more profound study of this statement."

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Hails First Anniversary of Publication of Chairman Mao's May 20 Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1971)

the "voice of malayan revolution" broadcast an editorial yesterday, warmly hailing the first anniversary of the publication of chairman mao's may 20 statement.

the editorial said: "one year has passed since the publication of the solemn statement of chairman mao, the great teacher of the proletariat, 'people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation'

"chairman mao points out in his statement: 'the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today.' the development of international situation in the past year fully testified to the wise thesis of chairman mao. in the past year, the people of all countries

in the world mounted fiercer attacks at u.s.-led imperialism and all its running dogs. the people's revolutionary movements are surging higher and higher. the international situation is excellent."

the editorial said: "victories after victories have been reported from the indochinese battlefields which have merged into one. the 50 million indochinese people, fighting shoulder to shoulder and in close coordination, have made the situation of the region more and more favourable to the people and unfavourable to u.s. imperialism and its running dogs."

the editorial said: "inspired by the remarkable successes of the three indochinese peoples in the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the revolutionary armed struggles of the people of asia, africa and latin america, particularly the people of the southeast asian countries, have been developing flourishingly. the struggle of the people of asian countries against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries makes continuous advances."

"u.s. imperialist aggression against indochina and its fascist rule over the american people have further aroused strong opposition of the broad masses of the people of the united states," it went on. "the workers, the afro-americans and the people of various nationalities and strata of the united states integrate the struggle against the policies of aggression and war of the nixon administration with the struggle against racial discrimination and against the rule of the monopoly capitalist class, turning them into a tempestuous revolutionary storm which directly deals powerful blows at u.s. imperialism."

the editorial said: "in some major capitalist countries, the revolutionary mass movements have also developed in depth and on an unprecedented scale."

the editorial said: the genuine marxist-leninist political parties and organizations of the whole world continuously score new victories in their struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction. the people of various countries have risen up to oppose the power politics of the two super-powers, u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism. encircled ring upon ring by the people of the world, u.s. imperialism is more than any time before bogged down in difficulties and isolation. soviet revisionist social-imperialism also finds the going tougher and tougher. however, they will not be reconciled to their defeat. their aggressive nature will not change. they are making death-bed struggles.

the editorial said: "no matter what desperate struggles imperialism, revisionism and reaction will put up, more shameful defeats are in store for them."

in conclusion, it said: "the malayan people want to vigorously develop the revolutionary armed struggle and together with the people of asia and the whole world, strive for the overthrow of imperialism, revisionism and reaction exclamation".

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Hails Brilliant Victories of Indochinese and Southeast Asian People's Anti-US Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1971)

_____ the "voice of malayan revolution" in a broadcast wednesday warmly hailed the brilliant victories achieved in the past year by the people of indochina and southeast asia in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and in their revolutionary armed struggle.

the radio said: "in the one year since the publication of chairman mao's solemn statement 'people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation', the people of the three indochinese countries have won splendid victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the revolutionary armed struggle of the peoples of various countries in southeast asia has continued to surge forward."

it continued: "as a result of u.s. imperialism's frantic expansion of its aggression, the flames of people's war have raged from south viet nam and laos to cambodia, merging the battlefields in the whole of indochina into one. the people of the three indochinese countries holding aloft the glorious banner of the indochinese peoples' summit conference, have closely coordinated with each other, fought shoulder to shoulder and won glorious victory."

the radio pointed out that the great victories won by the people of the three indochinese countries in the past year have aggravated the political and economic crises of u.s. imperialism and vigorously supported the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the people of various countries of the world.

"under the inspiration of the solemn statement of chairman mao, the people of southeast asian countries in the past year victoriously persisted in and further developed the revolutionary armed struggle and promoted the development of the revolutionary situation," the radio said.

it said: "under the leadership of the malayan communist party, the people of our country, closely following the path of encircling the cities from the country-side and seizing political power through armed struggle, have brought about new development of the armed struggle. the malayan national liberation army in the past year, smashed the enemy counter-revolutionary 'encirclement and suppression' operations one after another, wiped out over 400 enemy men, shot down or damaged four enemy planes, consolidated and enlarged the bases and guerrilla areas and strengthened themselves in the course of fighting. since the beginning of the year, the liberation army applying ambush warfare and mine warfare, courageously initiated attacks on the enemy and successively won new exploits."

the radio stressed: "the brilliant successes scored in the past year by the people of the three countries in indochina in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has indisputably borne out the law of history pointed out by chairman mao: 'a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands

the destiny of their country.' the vigorous development of the people's revolutionary armed struggle in the southeast asian countries once again proves that the revolutionary people who have grasped the great truth of 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun', will surely defeat the imperialism-backed reactionary regimes and puppet cliques."

Malayan National Liberation Army Wins Fresh Victories Through Mine Warfare

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1971)

a unit of the malayan national liberation army recently smashed through mine warfare attacks by the reactionary malayan and thai troops and police on the liberation army base area in the jungle area in northern perak state bordering thailand, inflicting repeated casualties on the enemy, said the "voice of malayan revolution" yesterday.

the radio said that according to initial reports, on april 28, a number of enemy men were killed or wounded by mines laid by the liberation army. another three were killed on the following day.

on may 1, a group of enemy men entered a position where the liberation army had planted mines. the mines exploded killing 2 enemy men and wounding 3 others.

the enemy also suffered a number of casualties on may 3 and 4, the radio said.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Princess Sharada, Kumar Shah and Other Distinguished Nepalese Guests Leave Hangchow for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Hangchow, May 28, 1971)

princess sharada rajya lakshmi devi shah of the kingdom of nepal and kumar khadga bikram shah and the nepalese national sports council delegation he is leading left here on a visit to shanghai by special plane this morning after concluding their friendly visit here. they are accompanied by leading members of the chinese departments concerned wang chen, tsou po-hsien and tang yeh-wen.

nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and his wife, who accompanied princess sharada and kumar shah and the other distinguished nepalese guests on their visit to hangchow, left here for shanghai by the same plane.

the nepalese guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by wang tzu-ta, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee and ma hsiang-kuang, standing committee member of the provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of other departments concerned.

upon their arrival in hangchow from nanking by special plane on may 26, princess sharada, kumar shah and the other nepalese guests were warmly welcomed at the airport by wang tzu-ta and others. the chinese sportsmen presented the guests with flowers. that evening the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the nepalese guests.

during their stay in hangchow, princess sharada, kumar shah and the other nepalese guests visited the hangchow tungfanghung silk mill and the provincial indoor stadium. they enjoyed music, dances and arias from modern revolutionary peking operas performed by chekiang's art workers and little red soldiers. the guests also enjoyed the scene on west lake and visited places of historical and scenic interest. the nepalese guests were given a warm welcome wherever they went.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Banquet on Anniversary of General Association of Korean Residents in Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, May 26, 1971)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador to china of the democratic people's republic of korea, gave a banquet here this evening on the 16th anniversary of the founding of the general association of korean residents in japan.

attending were han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister; ting hsi-lin and wang kuo-chuan, leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members of the chinese departments concerned including jen yun-chung, shen chien, chang hsiang-shan, mao pao-chung, ting kuo-yu, tsao cheng, chao cheng-hung, liu chun, lu ying, chen wen-chun, chang tzu-liang and shih hai-yun.

ambassador hyun jun keuk and comrade wang kuo-chuan proposed toasts at the banquet which was full of warm expressions of the unity and militancy of the people of china and korea.

ambassador hyun jun keuk said: the general association of korean residents in japan was founded on may 25, 1955 under the wise leadership and with the kind attention of the respected and beloved leader comrade kim il sung. the founding of the general association has brought epoch-making changes to the life and social activities of the korean residents in japan.

recalling the fighting course traversed by the general association in the past 16 years, ambassador hyun jun keuk said: the general association has waged a powerful struggle to drive u.s. imperialism out of south korea, unify the fatherland and oppose japanese imperialism's fresh aggression against south korea, dealing powerful blows at the u.s. imperialists, the pak jung hi puppet clique and the japanese militarists who are plotting to permanently divide our country and nation.

ambassador hyun jun keuk condemned the reactionary sato government for using such fascist methods as "application for permanent residential rights" and the "immigration control law", to step up the persecution and suppression of the korean residents in japan, trample underfoot their national and democratic rights and prevent them from returning to or touring their glorious fatherland -- the democratic people's republic of korea.

he pointed out: the just struggle of the general association of the korean residents in japan has won the active support and solidarity of the people of japan and china and of the progressive people all over the world. the general association and the korean residents in japan will, as always, courageously smash the u.s.-japanese imperialist persecutions and suppressions and advance triumphantly in their sacred cause of winning democratic and national rights and the independence and unification of their fatherland.

comrade wang kuo-chuan said: the general association of the korean residents in japan is an organization representing the national rights and interests of the 600,000 korean residents in japan. led by the general association, the korean residents in japan have, over the past sixteen years, rallied closely round the korean workers' party and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea headed by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the 40 million korean people, and waged persistent struggles to safeguard the national rights of the korean residents and to promote the peaceful unification of the fatherland. of late, the japanese reactionaries have been plotting to enact a reactionary "immigration control law". the korean residents in japan are launching a powerful struggle against this criminal act of the japanese reactionaries. the chinese people firmly support the just struggle of the korean residents in japan and wish them greater victories in their struggle in the future.

comrade wang kuo-chuan said: in the course of their struggle against japanese imperialism and u.s. imperialism, the chinese and korean people have forged a great militant friendship which is sealed in blood. today, the u.s.-japanese reactionaries are intensifying their efforts to revive japanese militarism and directing the spearhead of aggression against the people of korea, china, the three countries of indochina and other asian countries in a vain attempt to renew their fond dream of the "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere". in the face of the wanton aggressive activities of the u.s.-japanese reactionaries, the chinese people will, as always, firmly stand side by side with the fraternal korean people and carry the struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism through to the end.

before the banquet, hosts and guests saw a korean feature film "we have our fatherland".

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrade Kuang Jen-nung Fetes DRVN Government Civil Aviation Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1971)

kuang jen-nung, director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, gave a banquet this evening warmly welcoming all members of the government civil aviation delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam. ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china is the head of the delegation. the members of the delegation are vo hoang, do xuan ngni, nguyen huu than, phuong van thuy, pham thu and nguyen dinh bang.

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and diplomatic officials of the d.r.v.n. and r.s.v.n. embassies in peking, attended the banquet on invitation.

present were leading members of the chinese departments concerned nan nien-lung, li chiang, liang pu, lai ta-yuan, ma jen-hui, ting hsi-lin, wang hsiao-yi, chu kai-yin, lu wei-chao, tuan chien-chun, chang jui-ai, liu yuan-hsiung and hsu hsi-yao.

the banquet was permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere. comrade kuang jen-nung spoke at the banquet. he warmly praised the vietnamese people who, under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party, in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, gave play to their dauntless revolutionary spirit, carried on production while fighting, repulsed the sea and air attacks mounted by the u.s. aggressors and made important achievements in building socialism.

he said: guided by the militant banner of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia, strengthening their unity and supporting and coordinating with one another, have upset u.s. imperialism's plan of global aggression and frustrated the nixon government's sinister scheme of "vietnamizing" its war of aggression against viet nam and the nixon doctrine of using asians to fight asians.

he added: the great victories won by the vietnamese people in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation have greatly inspired the people of various countries in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and have given great impetus to this struggle; they are also a tremendous support to the chinese people in the great rear. we are grateful to our vietnamese comrades-in-arms for this.

comrade kuang jen-nung declared: the chinese people, always following their great leader chairman mao's teachings, will unswervingly support and assist the people of viet nam and the other countries of indochina in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

comrade ngo thuyen then spoke. he warmly praised the great friendship between the people of viet nam and china. he said: this friendship and militant unity is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and is established

in the course of protracted revolutionary struggles waged by the two peoples. it is as solid as the magnificent truong son range and is as vigorous as the ever flowing yangtze river.

he pointed out: the support and aid given by the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the chinese people are augmenting the might of the vietnamese people who are firmly resolved to fight and defeat the u.s. aggressors and, together with the people of laos and cambodia, to drive the u.s. aggressors out of indochina.

comrade ngo thuyen spoke highly of the tremendous achievements in the socialist revolution and construction and in the great proletarian cultural revolution made by the chinese people under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by chairman mao. he wished the chinese people still greater successes.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Chinese Ambassador to Syria Fetes PLO Delegation

(NCNA-English Damascus, May 26, 1971)

chin chia-lin, chinese ambassador to syria, gave a dinner here yesterday evening in honour of the delegation of the palestine liberation organization led by abu ammar sa'ad. they had a warm and friendly talk at the dinner.

the delegation arrived here after concluding its friendly visit to china where it took part in activities of the "palestine international week".

CHINA AND TURKEY

Chinese Red Cross Society Cables Sympathy to Turkish People in Earthquake Afflicted Area

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1971)

the red cross society of china sent a message today to the turkish red crescent society expressing sympathy and solicitude to the people affected by an earthquake in eastern turkey and made a donation of renminbi 1,500,000 yuan.

the message reads in full as follows:

'the turkish red crescent society,
ankara

shocked to learn that a strong earthquake occurred around the area of bingol in eastern turkey which unfortunately caused heavy casualties and material losses to the inhabitants, the chinese people express deep sympathy and solicitude to the

afflicted people, and donate a sum of renminbi one and a half million yuan as an expression of our concern for the afflicted people. your society is requested to turn over this sum and to convey the deep solicitude of the red cross society of china and the chinese people to the people in the afflicted areas.

the red cross society of china
peking, may 28, 1971

US

Afro-Americans in Drew, Mississippi, Rise in Struggle against Racist Atrocity

(NCNA-English Peking, May 27, 1971)

afro-american masses in drew, mississippi, rose in struggle on may 25 strongly protesting against the fascist atrocity of arbitrarily shooting to death a young black girl by white racists, according to a report from washington.

the 18-year-old black girl was flagrantly shot to death by three white racists on her way home from school on the evening of may 25. this bloody atrocity immediately aroused indignation among the broad masses of afro-americans who took to street and staged protest demonstrations. a black woman angrily made an accusation against the brutal racial oppression of afro-americans. she said that the young girl "was black -- that was the reason she was shot down".

in face of the indignation of the afro-americans, the reactionary authorities hurriedly enforced a curfew and called in more police for their suppression.

CHINA AND ARAB REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

Chinese Ambassador to Arab Republic of Yemen Gives Reception for Chinese Medical Personnel

(NCNA-English Sanaa, May 27, 1971)

wang jo-chieh, chinese ambassador to the arab republic of yemen (a.r.y.), gave a reception on may 25 to bid farewell to the chinese medical personnel who were leaving for home and to welcome those newly arrived.

present at the reception on invitation were ahmed mohamed nouman, premier and minister of foreign affairs; mohammed al eriani, deputy commander-in-chief of the armed forces; hussein al maswari, chief of the general staff of the armed forces; ahmed gaber afif, minister of education and acting minister of health; ahmed gaid barakat, minister of information and national culture; and mohammed ben ismail al rabia, minister of treasury.

in his speech at the reception, premier nouman praised the chinese medical personnel for their work and services in the

arab republic of yemen. he said, "this is a just and disinterested friendship." he wished, "long live the friendship between yemen and china exclamation".

minister of information and national culture barakat said in his speech that he would make utmost efforts to uphold and develop the friendship between yemem and china. in conclusion, he wished the chinese people greater success under the leadership of their great leader chairman mao.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

on may 24, acting health minister afif of the a.r.y. gave a reception welcoming the newly arrived chinese medical personnel and bidding farewell to those who were leaving. he made an enthusiastic speech at the reception, praising the friendship between yemen and china.

ambassador wang jo-chieh and officials of the chinese embassy attended the reception.

the chinese medical personnel who had completed their task in the arab republic of yemen left here for home this morning.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Ambassador to Zambia Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Lusaka, May 27, 1971)

chinese ambassador to zambia chin li-chen gave a film reception here yesterday evening for zambian government officials. the chinese colour film "the red detachment of women", a modern revolutionary ballet, was shown to the warm welcome of the guests.

at the reception, the chinese ambassador presented a copy of the film to zambian foreign minister mudenda. state minister of the foreign ministry kapulu received the gift on behalf of foreign minister mudenda and expressed gratitude for it.

speaking at the reception, state minister kapulu said, "the people of zambia and china are friends. this friendship has been proved once again by this gift." he expressed the hope that through the film the friendship between the two countries will be strengthened.

ambassador chin li-chen also spoke at the reception.

among the zambian guests present at the reception were state minister of the education ministry kapika, state minister of the ministry of lands and natural resources sikalumbi, state minister of the state house simbula.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

June 9, 1971 No. 4914

****
* NATIONAL *
****

MAO'S LINE FOR LITERATURE AND ART

Expose the Political Plot Behind the Theory of "Special Talents"

by

The Literary and Art Mass Criticism Writing Group of Kiangsi Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 22, 1971)

In the brilliant work, "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," the great leader Chairman Mao astutely pointed out, "As ideological forms, all works of literature and art are products of the reflection of certain social life in man's brain," and social life "is the only inexhaustible fountain of all works of literature and art."

Such remarks by Chairman Mao that make use of the dialectical-materialistic theory of reflection have profoundly revealed the source and essence of literature and art and effectively criticized the various absurd theories on the source of literature and art of pseudo-Marxist political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang.

For years, political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang have vociferously preached such lines as, "Unlike other occupations, literature and art call for special gifts," a writer can write by just relying on his "own genius and habit," and so on.

Marxist-Leninist dialectical materialism holds that all the talents of man fall within the category of knowledge, knowledge being not innate but acquired. Only by going into the practice of the three major revolutionary movements--class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment--can people acquire knowledge and add to their abilities. This is also applicable to creative powers in literature and

art. What Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their kind preached about "talent" is something innate and transcendental. No such "talent" exists in the world at all.

How can literary and art workers create? Chairman Mao teaches us that for all revolutionary literary and art workers, "only by going amidst the worker-peasant-soldier masses, into the world of fiery struggle and into the only greatest and richest fountain to observe and to know by experience, to study and to analyze all kinds of people, all classes, all the masses, all living forms of life and struggle, and all original data about literature and art, can they enter the process of creation." Literary and art creations must draw on sketches of life for raw material. The human brain serves only as a processing factory and a writer's skill is but a way of processing. By staying away from the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles of the worker-peasant-soldier masses and from the life of the people as the only source of creation, and by just relying on what is called our "own talents and habits," we can never turn out revolutionary literary and art works. Lu Hsün, a great man in China's cultural revolution, aptly said, "No matter how wildly they may exaggerate, geniuses, in the final analysis, cannot be created out of thin air. In the portrayal of gods and ghosts, for lack of factual proof, we can well draw solely on our fertile imagination and give such a picture as the so-called 'divine horse walking in the air.' Yet what they have produced is nothing but a three-eyed and long-necked monster or the common human version with one additional eye and a neck lengthened by two or three feet."

As for such lines as "literature and art is different from other occupations" "something special," etc., they are just a banner. Holding such a banner, Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their kind aimed at negating social life as the only source of literature and art and negating social practice as a foundation for the understanding and portrayal of life by literary and art workers. Compared with other occupations, literary and art work is of course in some places "different" and "special." But practice is the foundation of knowledge. This is a universal law. Though life is reflected in literature and art in the form of images yet just as Engels pointed out, "Like the concept of numbers, the concept of forms is entirely derived from the outer world and not produced in the brain from sheer thinking."

That pseudo-Marxist political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang vigorously promoted idealist transcendentalism in literary and art creation was prompted by a sinister and diabolical political plot.

Chairman Mao pointed out long ago, "On the question of culture, the die-hard bourgeois group takes the same stand as they do in the matter of political power." "Their starting point is bourgeois despotism and, in culture, bourgeois cultural despotism." "They do not like to see the workers and peasants stand up either politically or in the cultural field." Since, in the opinion of pseudo-Marxist political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, literature and art is the business of a minority of so-called "special geniuses," then the broad worker-peasant-soldier masses slandered by them as

"born fools" have to be excluded from literature and art. Actually they are just exploiting this theory of "special talents" as a basis to negate the workers, peasants and soldiers as the mainstay of literature and art and to oppose their occupying the literary and art position, in order to practice bourgeois cultural dictatorship and turn this bourgeois "inherited territory" of literature and art into a "Petofi Club" where they may vigorously spread feudal, bourgeois and revisionist poisonous weeds and create counter-revolutionary public opinion to subvert the proletarian dictatorship.

Their advocating such a line was also aimed at preventing revolutionary literary and art workers from penetrating deep into the midst of workers, peasants and soldiers and into the world of practical struggle. They made a vain attempt to impose the spiritual shackles of idealist transcendentalism upon literary and art workers by confining them to secluded tall buildings and isolated studies where they were left to "create a vehicle behind closed doors" by falling back on voluminous paper work, second-hand or third-hand data, "inborn" gifts, inspiration, quiet and hard thinking, and imagination so intensive that they were prone to enter the last phase of idealist creation of "visualizing images upon shutting the eyes." The aim was to encourage their effort in producing feudal, bourgeois and revisionist poisonous weeds and restoring capitalism to serve their plot.

At the 10th plenary session of the 8th CCP Central Committee, Chairman Mao profoundly and incisively pointed out, "To overthrow a political regime, we must first create public opinion and must first do ideological work. This applies to the revolutionary class as well as the counter-revolutionary class." Pseudo-Marxist political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i were not pursuing literature and art for their own sake nor were they advocating "genius" for its own sake. In their own black language, "Where particular attention or extra thought is given to a job, deep meaning can be read into it!" Here we can read their intention to usurp the powers of the Party and the reins of government and their desire to plot a come-back.

Yet historical dialectics is hard and cold. In the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao, political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their kind, who called themselves "geniuses" with the world under their feet, were at last laid bare and chucked into the dustbin of history by the revolutionary people armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, and with them their bag of tricks!

At a time when we are marking the 29th anniversary of the publication of the "Talks," we must bear firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "Unfold an ideological struggle of the proletariat against the non-proletariat." We must penetratingly unfold criticism against revisionist thinking and penetratingly criticize idealist transcendentalism, the landlord bourgeois theory of human nature of landlords and the bourgeoisie, the theory of the dying out of class struggle, and other revisionist trash

spread by pseudo-Marxist political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang. The aim is to raise our ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and strengthen the initiative in the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian line for literature and art.

* * *

INVESTIGATION AND STUDY

Learn From the Masses and Conduct Deep-Going Investigation and Study

by

CCP Committee of a certain Regiment of the Railway Corps

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 26, 1971)

We always formulate a work plan every time we receive an engineering assignment, but the results produced were different each time. Whether a plan was worked out from the practice of investigation and study or from subjective thinking would bring about different results of work.

Once we were assigned a difficult piece of construction work by the superior organization which set a dead-line for completion. According to our speed of construction in the past, the difficulty in the accomplishment of this task would be great. The more we took an inventory of the machines, vehicles and technical strength in the regiment the more we found we were short of machines and technical backbones. We were very worried because it was difficult to accomplish the task. At this moment we studied Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic works. Chairman Mao taught us: "If you cannot solve a problem, go and investigate its present conditions and its history! When you complete your investigation you will have the means of settling the question."

Man's knowledge can only come from social practice. Since the broad masses of people are the richest in experience, investigation and study among the masses will enable us to find the guideline and ways to solve our problems. Thus we went out of our office and went deep into the basic level. When we arrived at the companies we discovered that all the comrades were studying the brilliant "three constantly read articles" and making out pledges. We asked them: "Do you have confidence in accomplishing the task?" The fighters answered unanimously: "Everything in the world is done by man. As long as we act in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought we need not be afraid of anything." They also proposed many concrete plans for the accomplishment of the task.

Why did we think differently from the fighters? After studying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Weapons are an important factor in war but not the decisive factor. The decisive factor is man, not matter," we felt that there was something wrong with our thinking. Chairman Mao always attached great importance to man's role. Man was the decisive factor in remolding the world. Now, faced with a difficult task, we saw only the role played by matter but failed to see the power of spirit; was this not a reflection in our minds of the remnant poison of "technology first" spread by political swindlers like renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i?

After understanding was elevated, we conducted an analysis on the facts of our past construction projects. We discovered that all speedy fulfillment of projects in the past was due to our perseverance in politics commanding construction and in the development of the human factor, but on the other hand all slow accomplishment of projects was due to flimsy political work and presence of numerous ideological problems. The decisive factor in the accomplishment of a task was man armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. As long as we used Mao Tse-tung's thought to mobilize the activeness and creativeness of the broad masses of commanders and fighters we should be able to turn all unfavorable conditions to favorable conditions for the revolution.

With the consciousness in line struggle heightened, our confidence in accomplishing the task was increased. Later we gave first priority to political work in our work plan and used Chairman Mao's great strategic thought of "preparing against war, preparing against natural disasters and doing everything for the people" as our guideline in conducting political and ideological mobilization. With a red heart boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao, the commanders and fighters brought about an upsurge in comparing with, learning from, and surpassing the advanced and helping the backward. In this way construction work progressed at great speed. The amount of earth each excavator could load during one shift was increased from 250 carloads of the past to 492 carloads. Efficiency in our types of work was also greatly improved.

Then work proceeded to the stage of working on a narrow area. We thought that organizing construction work was our specialty and that since we could organize work on large sites, organizing work for a small site should be very simple. So we notified the battalions and companies of our plans only after the few of us had made a little study of the problem. But developments of objective matters could not be changed by man's subjective imagination. As the area of work was narrow, machines and vehicles interfered with one another, and there was not enough room to accommodate the working personnel, they began to loaf. We could not find a way to solve this problem even after a long conference. The fighters criticized us: "You try to find ways to solve problems by shutting yourselves up in a room; this will never do."

This blunder made us think deeply. Thus we again studied Chairman Mao's brilliant work conscientiously. Chairman Mao said: "Only fools would try to 'think up counter-measures' and 'make decisions' alone or by inviting a group of people to discuss about the matter without investigation. We must realize that this will not produce any good counter-measures or good decisions." Experience in construction work was not the result of empty thought but acquired from practice. The broad masses of fighters practiced on the first line of construction work, therefore they were most experienced in construction work. We naturally could not find any good counter-measure without first consulting them. As construction work changed constantly, we would be doomed to failure if we did not proceed from practice but mechanically used the experience in construction work acquired in one place to direct construction work in another place. We learned from facts that

to carry out leadership correctly we must conduct deep-going investigation and study well, humbly learn from the masses, and get rid of empiricism.

We again went deep into the companies, convened "Chuko Liang meetings," put the views of the masses together and analyzed methods for carrying out construction work on narrow sites. In the past only one excavator was used because the area of work was small; and this prevented other excavators from playing their role fully. On the basis of the proposal by the masses, we put three excavators together to excavate by section and coordinated their operation. In this way mutual interference of the machines and vehicles were reduced and efficiency was elevated.

In the meantime, we also changed the past method of machine maintenance of stopping the machines to a method of conducting maintenance during intervals when the machines were idle. This solved the question of shortage of machines. By adopting the method of concentrating our strength to tackle important work without neglecting other work, we overcame confusion and speeded up the progress of construction.

The method of work which Chairman Mao taught us was to go deep into practice, learn from the masses, investigate and study well. We are bound to end up in idealist and metaphysical leadership and bring about losses to revolution if we do not conduct investigations and studies, do not absorb the rich experience of the masses and go our own way.

From then on in the three great revolutionary practices we energetically grasped the remolding of world outlook, conducted careful investigations and studies, listened to the views of the cadres and fighters humbly and consulted them frequently.

When we discovered underground composite thermal energy pipes and high-tension cables in the course of excavation, regimental commander Ch'en Yü-p'ing went deep into the companies to mobilize the cadres and fighters to conduct studies to solve the problem. Wisdom exists among the masses; by relying upon the masses there is no difficulty which cannot be overcome. By mobilizing the masses, the rule which prohibited well digging within 5 meters of high-tension cables was finally abolished and several wells were safely dug. This removed the obstacle in the way of excavation.

During the period when construction work reached the most significant stage, members of the CCP committee spent most of their time at the construction site to observe the progress, listen to the views of the masses, grasp the political and ideological condition of the troops and promptly analyzed it so as to determine the guideline for leadership. Grasping of the actual situation and the initiative in leadership work helped the construction to proceed smoothly. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's philosophic thought and with the arduous efforts of the entire body of commanders and fighters, the construction project was completed ahead of schedule and we were commended by the superior organ.

Recently, by repudiating idealist transcendentalism advocated by such political swindlers as renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and the like, we further realized that Chairman Mao's teaching of learning from the masses and conducting investigations and studies well was a powerful ideological weapon for destroying idealism and persevering in materialism. Idealists are subjective and divorced from practice, disregard the power of the masses and go about their business by relying upon their subjective imagination; but materialists respect objective practice, learn from the masses, consult with the masses and persevere in investigations and studies. In our work, struggles between materialism and idealism take place constantly. We must persevere in the working method of "from the masses and to the masses" advocated by Chairman Mao, promote the tradition of investigation and study and eliminate idealist spirit. This is the only way to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in a better way.

* * *

RIVER CONTROL

Utilize Water and Sand Resources of the Yellow River, Build Stable-Yield and High-Yield Farm Fields

- Experience of the two banks along the lower reaches of the Yellow River in Shantung in drawing muddy water of the Yellow River for irrigation and for developing agricultural production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 26, 1971)

The broad masses of revolutionary people along the two banks of the lower reaches of the Yellow River in Shantung Province, actively responding to Chairman Mao's great call "We must carry out work on the Yellow River well," and through self-reliance and arduous struggle, have put Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking into application and simultaneously waged a struggle against flooding and ice-jamming calamities of the Yellow River. They have made investigations and study, practiced repeatedly, made comprehensive utilization of the water and sand resources of the Yellow River, strengthened the embankments and dikes, treated the alkaline land and transformed the soil, released muddy water to build fields, and developed irrigation projects, providing experience for the building of stable-yield and high-yield fields in the locality and for the development of agricultural production.

Skillfully Use Yellow River's Advantages and Skillfully Avoid Yellow River's Evils, Build Alkaline and Swamp Areas into Large-Area Stable-Yield and High-Yield Farm Fields

The people of Licheng hsien, Shantung Province, complying with Chairman Mao's great call "We must carry out work on the Yellow River well," and promoting the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, have skillfully utilized the advantages of the Yellow River and avoided its evils, actively drawn the Yellow River's muddy water for irrigation, strengthened the Yellow River's embankments and dikes, transformed alkaline, water-logging and swamp areas, and promoted the development of agricultural production.

Licheng hsien is situated in the lower reaches of the Yellow River. It is situated in the northern part of Tsinan between the Yellow River and the Hsiaochingho River, and is a narrow and long strip of land--140 li long from east to west and less than 10 li wide from north to south. Because the river-bed of the Yellow River is higher than the surrounding land surface and the seeping through of river water, the land along the river became more and more alkaline each year. Because of the digging of earth for use in repairing the dikes, there were many water ponds along the dikes.

Before liberation, during every rainy season and flooding period, there was high-level water seepage from the Yellow River in the north and there was the rise of flood water from the Hsiaochingho River in the south, so there was no drainage for the rain water, resulting in major disasters during heavy rainfalls and minor disasters during light rainfalls. Due to the threats of the four disasters of floods, water-logging, sand, and alkalinization, a large tract of land became infertile with bad harvests in nine years out of ten.

After the liberation, under the shrewd leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao, the people of Licheng hsien actively waged struggles against disaster of flooding of the Yellow River, enabling the disaster to be mitigated, and production to be developed. In 1964, after the issuance of Chairman Mao's call "in agriculture, learn from Tachai," the broad masses of this hsien studied Chairman Mao's teachings and increased their determination to struggle against the Yellow River. They made comprehensive use of the water and sand resources of the Yellow River, carried out the drawing of muddy water of the Yellow River for irrigation, and waged intensive struggle in treating alkaline and swampy land.

Over the past few years, the broad masses of the whole hsien have taken measures according to the features of different localities, and built through self-reliance a total of 11 stations for drawing and lifting water from the Yellow River, 1,300 sluice gates and sluice ways, as well as criss-crossing irrigation canals totalling 2,500 li in length.

At the same time, they rationally changed the farming system, transformed dry land into watered fields, actively planted paddy rice, thereby basically changing the features of low output. After the 1965 change-over into large acreage planting of rice, the average per-mow grain yield of the hsien was raised to 430 catties in 1970 from the previous level of 150 catties. Of the total acreage, about 100,000 mow of rice fields produced an average of 550 catties per mow.

In the course of drawing water from the Yellow River for irrigation, they also utilized the muddy sediment that came from the water drawing. On the back side of the Yellow River dike a mud bank 44 li long, 200 meters wide, and 2 meters high was formed, preliminarily changing the situation of inundation by flood waters on both sides of the Yellow River dike during flooding seasons, and strengthening the dike. At the same time, the masses also utilized pits, ponds, gullies, and nullahs to develop multiple undertakings such as fishing and growing of weeds, rushes, etc., to increase their collective income.

The achievements made by the people of Licheng hsien in avoiding evils and utilizing advantages of the river and in the comprehensive utilization of the water and sand resources of the Yellow River was a result of their living study and living application of Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking. Chairman Mao taught us: "One always divides into two." The people of Licheng hsien have realized during the course of practice that the Yellow River has both advantages and disadvantages. It is a river

higher than the land surface, which does not help flood-prevention but is good for water-drawing. Its water seeps through to external areas, causing land to become alkaline along the two banks of the river, but drawing water for irrigation serves to wash away the alkali. It has large amount of mud and sand to silt up and block irrigation canals but the mud can be silted up to strengthen the dikes. They said: "The Yellow River water is a treasure. It depends on the success or failure in utilizing it."

Since 1955, Licheng hsien has built ten siphon projects to draw the Yellow River water to irrigate farm fields, achieving good results. In 1958, this area utilized the ten siphon projects along the dike to draw water from the Yellow River for irrigation, changed dry land into water fields, and planted 30,000 mow of rice. When the cultivation of rice sprouts and the transplanting of seedlings required a large amount of water, the Yellow River was in a period of drying up, and the siphon tubes failed to draw water. As a result, crops were harvested in only 400-500 mow, while the rest all withered away. At that time, some people held that "it is unreliable to use the Yellow River water," because using it, they might lose their confidence in drawing water and planting rice.

Subsequently, they used the viewpoint of "one dividing into two," summed up lessons and experience conscientiously. This enabled them to realize that although a large portion of the rice fields failed to produce anything, the several hundred mow of rice fields which yielded crops produced an average per-mow output about 100 percent more than that of the dry land crops. The production increase of paddy rice by a large margin caused people to further realize that drawing water from the Yellow River for irrigation to change dry land into watered fields and to enlarge the planting acreage of paddy rice would both resist water-logging and suppress alkalinity and wash away alkali, and that this was a good method to rapidly develop agricultural production in the locality. At the same time, it enabled people to realize that if they could devise methods to insure the supply of water for rice fields during the drying-up season of the Yellow River, then the large acreage planting of paddy rice could transform the low-yield feature of the locality.

The cadres grasped this key question of whether or not to achieve success in changing over to the planting of paddy rice, aroused the masses, made repeated practices, and finally created a method of using natural siphon during high water level and lifting the water with machines to help the siphon method when the river was dried up, enabling the Yellow River water to become both useful and reliable. In 1966 when the Yellow River was in a rare condition of drying up, they continued to insure the normal supply of water for the paddy fields, and reaped bumper harvests from the 100,000 mow of paddy acreage.

Simultaneous with drawing the Yellow River water for irrigation and transforming dry land into watered fields, Licheng hsien also aroused the masses to carry out exploration and experiment, to make appropriate disposal of the mud and sand silted up during the water drawing, making it beneficial to the development of agricultural production. The large amount

of mud and sand contained in the Yellow River waters must be precipitated before the water could be used for irrigating the rice fields. At the beginning, in order to solve the problem of precipitating the sand, the masses built a number of sand-precipitating ponds along the Yellow River dike. A large labor force was formed to carry out dredging after the autumn harvest every year. The masses said: "It's a pleasure to look at the rice crops, but we are worried to think of the mud and sand." People regarded the mud and sand as an "encumbrance and baggage" in drawing the Yellow River water for planting rice. After several years' sand precipitation and mud accumulation, the water pits, swamp areas have silted up and become high land, thereby raising the capability of the dike for resisting floods, and changing the situation of "the dike grows higher each year, and the land surface sinks each year." Thus, they consciously made coordinated effort in using water for the rice fields to carry out the precipitation of sand and accumulation of mud to raise the back of the dike, transforming the "encumbrance and baggage" into an asset.

Practice has proved that this was an effective measure for strengthening dikes with greater, faster, better, and more economical results. From 1964 to 1970, the drawing of the Yellow River muddy water to silt up the back of the dike and to improve the soil was equal to 12.2 million cubic meters of earth work. Capital outlay for each cubic meter of earth work was reduced by 90 percent as compared with manual labor construction. The formation of farm fields through the silting process totalled over 30,000 mow.

Following the development of drawing the Yellow River water for planting rice, this hsien has built a total of 11 stations for drawing the Yellow River water and lifting water. The cadres relied on the masses for the formation of a worker-cum-peasant management team to take up the tasks of using and maintenance of water lifting equipment. They complied with Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Learning to fight battles by fighting battles" studied while they worked and worked while they studied, not only mastering the technique of using and maintaining machines but also running small factories. Previously, they had to go to other factories and places to make processing and purchases when machine parts were damaged. At present, they make repairs and manufacturing all by themselves, not only saving repair and maintenance expenses, but also making timely repairs and installations without delaying production.

Draw and Lift Yellow River Water for Irrigation and Build Good Farm Fields, Create High Yields of Grain and Cotton in Consecutive Years

The revolutionary cadres and masses of commune member of Hsiaokuo irrigation area of Pochili Yellow River Irrigation District, Huimin hsien, Shantung Province, have complied with Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Practice, knowledge, practice again and knowledge again," actively and prudently developed the undertaking of drawing and lifting the Yellow River water for irrigation, vigorously constructed stable-yield and high-yield farm fields that guarantee harvests despite drought and water-logging, and have reaped bumper harvests of grain and cotton in consecutive years.

The Hsiaokuo irrigation area of the Pochili Yellow River Irrigation District consists of 28 production brigades of Chengchiao commune, Huimin hsien, and has 23,000 mow of farmland. Here, the area, being situated on the Lupei Plain in the lower reaches of the Yellow River and at a distance of 60 li from the Yellow River, suffered from drought in nine years out of ten.

Previously, the severe natural disasters caused low yields of grain and cotton and the locality was unable to attain self-sufficiency in food grain. Since 1965, the broad poor and lower-middle peasants and commune member masses here have complied with Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Water conservation is the life-blood of agriculture." They used Tachai as an example, vigorously undertook construction of farm fields and water conservation work through self-reliance and arduous struggle, and actively developed the drawing and lifting of water from the Yellow River for irrigation, promoting the rapid development of agricultural production.

In 1970, the locality yielded an average of 600 catties of grain per mow and an average of 101 catties of ginned cotton per mow, exceeding the targets set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development."

In the course of drawing water from the Yellow River for irrigation, Hsiaokuo irrigation area went through a process of repeated practice, repeated knowledge, incessant elevation and incessant advances. At first, the cadres encountered an outstanding question, namely, whether or not to draw water from the Yellow River. Around 1958, this locality drew water from the Yellow River to irrigate the fields. At that time, the irrigation and draining canals were not yet a complete system and the land level was not even, therefore they adopted a method of irrigation through large-scale inundation, carrying out irrigation without drainage, resulting in the recurrence of alkalinization of the fields.

In 1965, when the leadership put forward the suggestion of drawing water from the Yellow River for irrigating the fields, there was a divergence of opinions: Some people took a skeptical attitude, and refrained from approving the drawing of water from the Yellow River for irrigation, fearing that the soil might again become alkaline. The poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres made comparisons with the advanced experience of other places, realizing that the previous drawing of water from the Yellow River for irrigation was unsuccessful because of failure to use the water well, and not because that the Yellow River water was no good. In order to acquire experience through practice and do a good job in drawing water from the Yellow River for irrigation, they decided first of all to carry out experiment in a number of brigades. Acquiring experience through experiments at spots would enable them to gradually expand the scheme.

In 1966, the five brigades of Sunchiamiao, Hsingfu, Szeho, Changtien, and Chouchia jointly built a power-operated water lifting and irrigation station. The masses repaired canals and dug pits, leveled the ground, lifted water for irrigation and drained water through deep nullahs, made speedy

irrigation and speedy draining as well as rational consumption of water. As a result, the 800 mow of wheat acreage which was irrigated in that year achieved bumper harvests, and the average per-mow yield was 100 catties more than that of dry fields.

Practice in the two years showed that it did not produce any alkaline land but transformed alkaline land into good fields. After popularizing this experience, the nearby production teams adopted measures to suit their local conditions and built projects for drawing water from the Yellow River, and rationally utilized water from the Yellow River for irrigating the fields, promoting the production-increase of farm crops.

The Hsiaokuo irrigation area used to grow nearly 10,000 mow of cotton each year, but the masses here were not in a habit of irrigating the fields. They drew water from the Yellow River for irrigating grain fields, but dared not draw water from the Yellow River to irrigate the cotton fields. In years of drought, grain crops yielded bumper harvests but output of cotton was reduced. In order to change this situation and to promote the stable-yield and high-yield of cotton, the Party committee of the commune complied with Chairman Mao's teaching "Make a breakthrough at one point to acquire experience. Then use this experience to direct other units." Comrades of the committee visited the old peasants, carried out investigation and research, and organized a "three-in-one" scientific experiment team composed of old peasants, cadres and technical personnel. They set up cotton experimental farms and carried out cotton-field irrigation experiments, resulting in large margin production-increase of cotton for 21 mow of land. After popularizing the experience concerning the possibility of irrigation of cotton fields, many production brigades actively utilized water from the Yellow River to irrigate the cotton fields. At present, the irrigated acreage of cotton-fields in this locality has extended to about 10,000 mow.

The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members of the Hsiaokuo irrigation area have, during the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture, linked up their revolutionary enthusiasm of daring to think and daring to act with a scientific attitude of seeking the truth through facts, insuring the undertaking of drawing water from the Yellow River for irrigation to advance in a correct orientation.

Over the past five years, they have invested their own money, made efforts themselves, and built a total of 21 water-lifting stations, installed 40 li of a power-transmission line, dug and repaired 125 nullahs and canals, and built 8 sluice gates. These enabled water conservation to be carried out on 20,000 mow of land averaging 1.5 mow of irrigated fields for each person. The production features underwent drastic changes due to the incessant development of the undertaking of drawing and lifting water from the Yellow River for irrigation. At present, 28 production brigades in this irrigation area have all attained self-sufficiency in grain with a surplus, making contributions to both grain and cotton production. Over the past three years, they have delivered and sold 1.7 million catties of grain and 2.52 million catties of ginned cotton to the state.

* * *

LOCAL CCP CONGRESS

Third Tientsin Municipal Congress of Chinese Communist Party Held, Third Tientsin Municipal Party Committee Elected

(NCNA-English Tientsin, May 30, 1971)

the third tientsin municipal congress of the communist party of china was held from may 22 to 26 with the kind attention of the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader and under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the party's ninth national congress.

during the municipal congress, 858 delegates from various fields of work in the city conscientiously studied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the documents of the party's ninth national congress and the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee. they summed up tientsin's experience in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, discussed and decided on the future fighting tasks and elected the third tientsin municipal committee of the communist party of china. conscientiously following chairman mao's teaching to carry out education in ideology and political line throughout the party, the congress gave prominence to such education from beginning to end.

filled with profound proletarian feelings for the great leader chairman mao, the delegates happily talked about the fighting course they had traversed in following chairman mao closely in the revolution. under the leadership of chairman mao and the chinese communist party, the people of tientsin waged a long, heroic struggle against imperialism and the kuomintang reactionaries before liberation. at a decisive moment of the chinese people's war of liberation, chairman mao personally set forth the concept of operations for the peiping-tientsin campaign. his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin firmly carried out his order and directed the heroic people's liberation army to liberate tientsin. after liberation, chairman mao inspected tientsin on a number of occasions and gave many most important instructions. he made the great instruction "grain and steel -- with these, everything is easier" on his inspection tour of tientsin in 1958, giving an impetus to the development of china's socialist construction. when the city was threatened by an unusual haiho river flood in 1963, chairman mao showed great concern and issued the fighting call "the haiho river must be brought under permanent control exclamation" this touched off a great battle to harness the river. under the wise leadership of chairman mao, the people of the city, through their untiring efforts, have scored one victory after another in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and transformed this once colonial and semi-colonial city step by step into a prosperous socialist industrial city. in the great proletarian cultural revolution chairman mao issued the great call "carry out marx's teaching that only by emancipating all mankind can the proletariat achieve its own final emancipation" when he wrote a note recommending the experience of the yenan middle school of tientsin in bringing about a great revolutionary alliance according to classes and grades. this call guided the

armymen and civilians of the city to fight in unity and win a great victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution. the delegates happily described how chairman mao celebrated may first, the international labour day, along with the people of tientsin in 1960. greatly inspired, they said: chairman mao is always among the people and his heart is always linked with theirs; it is a great happiness for us to have chairman mao's wise leadership and be guided by his revolutionary line. they heartily cheered: "long live the great leader chairman mao exclamation we wish chairman mao a long, long life exclamation"

on behalf of the party nucleus group of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, comrade hsieh hsueh-kung, leader of the group, delivered to the congress a work report entitled "hold high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and advance valiantly along the line of unity for victory of the party's ninth national congress". he said: tientsin has always been a battlefield where a fierce fight rages between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. the struggle between the effort to persist in the dictatorship of the proletariat and the attempt to restore the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie has never ceased since liberation. soon after tientsin was liberated, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi came to the city and threw himself into the embrace of the capitalists. he grossly flattered the capitalists by saying that "exploitation has its merit", and did his utmost to advocate the reactionary theory of productive forces. for a long period liu shao-chi's agents in tientsin tried to make use of that portion of power they had usurped to restore capitalism. the class enemies did all they could to sabotage chairman mao's revolutionary line from the "left" and the right during the great proletarian cultural revolution. under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, the communist party members and the revolutionary people in the city, along with the people's liberation army, have completely smashed the criminal scheme of the class enemies after repeated, fierce class struggle, and won great victory.

comrade hsieh hsueh-kung said: what has taken place in tientsin in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines enables us to recognize the great significance of chairman mao's teachings "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism" and "carry out education in ideology and political line". we must continue to deepen the mass movement for the living study and application of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, and really grasp this movement firmly and well as the fundamental task in party building. it is all the more necessary for the leading cadres at all levels to seriously study works by marx and lenin and chairman mao's works in close connection with the reality, and criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work in a deep-going way. we must use marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as our sharp weapon to strongly criticize liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the theories peddled by wang ming, liu shao-chi and other political swindlers -- idealist aprioriism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of the landlord and capitalist classes and the theory of the dying out of class struggle. we must truly distinguish between materialism and idealism, between the correct line and the erroneous line, conscientiously carry out the self-education movement to oppose conceit and complacency and foster modesty and prudence, strive to remould our world outlook, raise our ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism and

heighten our consciousness of implementing and defending chairman mao's revolutionary line.

comrade hsieh hsueh-kung said: at present, the mass movement launched by the workers, peasants and soldiers for the living study and application of chairman mao's works, especially his philosophic works, is developing vigorously in the city. a new vigorous atmosphere prevails on the political-ideological front. tremendous successes have been scored in the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation and on the economic front. great achievements have been made in purifying the class ranks and in the movement to strike at the counter-revolutionaries and to oppose corruption and theft, speculation, extravagance and waste. as a result of party consolidation and party building, the party organizations at all levels are now purer and stronger and are full of vigour. the city's total value of industrial output last year rose 77 per cent compared with 1965 to hit an all-time high. average grain yield per hectare on the city's outskirts exceeded the target set in the national programme for agricultural development.

comrade hsieh hsueh-kung stressed: all our achievements are due to the wise leadership of chairman mao and are great victories for chairman mao's revolutionary line. historical experience shows that chairman mao's revolutionary line is the life-blood of our party. henceforth we must follow chairman mao's teachings, firmly grasp class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, step up investigation and study and carry out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously. we must continue firmly to grasp the movement to strike at the counter-revolutionaries and to oppose corruption and theft, speculation, extravagance and waste, strengthen the party's overall planning for and unified leadership over economic work, continue to implement chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and his general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", make energetic efforts to grasp revolution and promote production and in a down-to-earth way fulfil the fighting tasks set forth by the party's ninth national congress and the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee.

after animated discussions, the delegates unanimously approved comrade hsieh hsueh-kung's work report. fortyone delegates spoke at the congress. in accordance with the provisions of the party constitution, the congress, giving full scope to democracy and after repeated discussions and consultation, elected 65 members and 12 alternate members to form the third tientsin municipal committee of the communist party of china. the new committee is a three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young people. the first plenary session of the committee elected 16 standing committee members, and elected comrade hsieh hsueh-kung first secretary, comrade wu tai second secretary and comrades liu cheng, wang yi, wang man-tien (female), hsu cheng and fei kuo-chu secretaries, of the municipal party committee; this has been approved by the party central committee. the first plenary session of the new municipal party committee made a decision on strengthening study.

during the congress, the delegates visited the construction site of the haiho river harnessing project on tientsin's outskirts and worked among the 300,000 river tamers.

the members of the new municipal party committee and the delegates to the congress pledged to advance courageously along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and unite to win still greater victories under the wise leadership of the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader.

EXEMPLARY WORKER

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: "Persevere in Practice, Grasp Laws, Scale New Heights in Technology"

(NCNA-English Changchun, May 29, 1971)

lathe-turner, chang kuo-liang, a worker-engineer at the changchun no. 1 motor vehicle plant of kirin province in northeast china has constantly scaled new heights in technology. chang kuo-liang studies chairman mao's philosophic writings very diligently. applying what he has learnt, he has kept to the standpoint of the primacy of practice and made great efforts to grasp objective laws. this is the key to his success. along with his workmates, he has made over 100 technical innovations to promote the cause of revolution during the past dozen years. of these, 12 have been popularized throughout china and some surpass or are up to advanced world levels. excerpts from an article by him that appeared recently in the "people's daily" follow:

when i first came to work in the motor vehicle plant, somebody told me that technical books stipulated that you cannot use a standard lathe to process a thin, long high precision axle. chairman mao teaches: "all genuine knowledge originates in direct experience." both thin, long and thick, short axles are axles. why couldn't a standard lathe be used? after careful analysis of this question, i held that we had machined thick, short axles for many years and so had grasped the law. but we had not yet grasped the law for processing a thin, long axle. nevertheless, given practice, we would be able to grasp this law too.

our workshop was assigned the processing of some thin, long copper axles no thicker than a cigarette and requiring very high precision. after i fixed the workpiece on the lathe and began the work, the axle vibrated like a violin string and was ruined by the cutter. i took many different measures to keep it steady, but to no avail. determined to follow chairman mao's teaching "to synthesize the data of perception by arranging and reconstructing them", i tried to find the reason for my failure. i carefully measured all the ruined axles and made comparisons. the parts near both ends of all were smooth and straight and of the required precision. thus, i found the cause. on the lathe, the chuck gripped one end of the workpiece and the other end was set against the tailstock centre. so when the cutter bit into both ends, the workpiece did not vibrate much. but the difficulty was vibration in processing the middle.

the vibration must be stopped to achieve precision. with this problem in mind, i went among experienced workers for help. one day i noticed a veteran worker processing a thin axle that was not very long. he used a support to fix the piece

in place so that it did not vibrate. could we not fix a support to the cutter so that they would move together, i wondered. i designed and made a new type of lathe tool and it worked. now, within half an hour a thin, long axle could be processed to the required degree of precision.

basing myself on this experience and getting help from workmates, i later made more than 100 experiments to improve the structure of the lathe tool. after five major improvements were made, the tool was more scientific and could be used on standard lathes to process various precision, thin, long axles of different physical properties. a problem in lathe technology was thus solved.

i decided to press ahead and make the lathe do additional precision jobs so that our equipment could be used to produce more wealth for socialist construction.

we once took on the job of processing a batch of thin cylinders. the inner wall had to be made mirror-smooth. a standard lathe could not do this. our special machine tools were in use on other work. so we decided to make the standard lathes do the job. i racked my brain day and night and talked things over time and again with my mates. finally i worked out a rolling device, but we had three unsuccessful experiments.

then i turned to chairman mao's works. he teaches: "new things always have to experience difficulties and setbacks as they grow" and "in many instances, failures have to be repeated many times before errors in knowledge can be corrected and correspondence with the laws of the objective process achieved, and consequently before the subjective can be transformed into the objective, or in other words, before the anticipated results can be achieved in practice." i told myself the rolling device was something new and making it must include failures before success. through a success, we gained experience and were marching towards victory. after each failure, we tracked down some wrong points and that too meant we were getting nearer to success. we could certainly grasp the objective law through repeated practice. i examined the rolling device and the scrap cylinders one by one and found out that every experiment brought us closer to success. this strengthened my confidence. after many more experiments, i finally made a rolling device that worked. but when i put it to test, a new problem cropped up. the processed cylinder did not meet the precision level. this was because the elasticity of the metal caused distortion.

to study elastic deformation and work to correct it, i collected discarded steel tubes of various specifications and experimented on them one by one. i observed the degree of deformation, analyzed and compared and noted down the data. after several hundred experiments, i obtained sufficient data and worked out a table of parameters. the rolling device was put into operation and a standard lathe could now be used as a special-purpose lathe. this innovation showed me that if i tried hard to grasp objective laws from practice, i could turn failure into success and achieve the anticipated results.

later, others in the group and i continued our efforts to grasp the laws and solve the problems of processing difficult work pieces on the lathe. we made more than a dozen innovations which enabled us to use standard lathes as grinding machines, jig borers, screw grinders, precision leading screw lathes and heavy milling machines. we turned the lathes into multi-

purpose machines and gained the initiative in making better use of lathes.

guided by chairman mao's philosophic thinking, we tried to keep improving the lathe in the course of practical work. we designed and made four new types of lathe which reduce labour intensity and increase efficiency by a big margin. experience convinced me that when i conscientiously study chairman mao's philosophic works and use chairman mao's philosophic thinking to guide my practice, i can step by step bring my thinking more in conformity with objective laws and scale the heights of technology.

LABOR FOR CADRES

East China Commune Cadres Participate in Collective Productive Labor Regularly

(NCNA-English Hangchow, May 30, 1971)

cadres of a people's commune in juian county of chekiang province, east china, are firmly carrying out the great leader chairman mao's important note of may 9, 1963 on "the seven well-written documents of chekiang province concerning cadres' participation in physical labour". in the past eight years, especially since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the cadres have taken part in collective productive labour ever more consciously and maintained close ties with the masses, leading them in pressing forward triumphantly along chairman mao's revolutionary line. this has helped promote the revolutionization of the cadres' thinking.

the cadres of the lungshan people's commune have averaged over 140 days of physical labour annually in the past eight years. some averaged as many as 220 days. the average for brigade cadres is more than 200 days, the highest figure being a little over 300 days. they recognize the importance of cadres' doing collective productive labour to forge close links with the masses and lead them in winning new victories in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

"the seven well-written documents of chekiang province concerning cadres' participation in physical labour" mentions cadres in the lungshan commune taking part in collective productive labour. in the note on these documents, chairman mao teaches: "class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment are the three great revolutionary movements for building a mighty socialist country. these movements are a sure guarantee that communists will be free from bureaucracy and immune against revisionism and dogmatism, and will for ever remain invincible. they are a reliable guarantee that the proletariat will be able to unite with the broad working masses and realize a democratic dictatorship."

with profound proletarian feelings, the commune and brigade cadres repeatedly study this great teaching of chairman mao's. in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary cadres of the commune again studied this brilliant note in connection with chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. they held that implementation of chairman mao's note would ensure that the party would not become revisionist and that the

country would not change its political colour. they expressed their determination to carry out the note firmly.

the commune revolutionary committee during the cultural revolution often got all the old and new cadres of the commune and brigades to study the note. they said: "chairman mao's note is our treasure and we must hand it down from generation to generation." putting on bamboo hats and straw sandals like ordinary peasants, the old and new cadres take part in the three great revolutionary movements all the year round and join the poor and lower-middle peasants in doing farm work and maintain close contact with them.

the commune's cadres put the living study and application of chairman mao's works, the remoulding of their world outlook and the revolutionization of their ideology in first place when they take part in collective productive labour. many of them were among the first to do hard, dirty jobs. some of them went to units where the class struggle was complicated, farming conditions were poor and revolution and production lagged behind, and did physical labour there. through taking part in labour and making investigations and study, they remoulded their world outlook and led the masses forward.

chen ah-mu, deputy secretary of the commune party committee, stayed from 1964 to 1968 in three different production teams whose work was not going well, bringing his family along to settle down. he regarded these units as places for re-study and as providing an excellent opportunity for revolutionizing his thinking. he persisted in collective productive labour, learnt from the poor and lower-middle peasants and consciously remoulded his world outlook. through investigation and study he became clear on the main causes for the backwardness of the team where he was staying. then he organized the team cadres and members to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way and took the lead in passing on experience in this respect. along with the masses he grasped revolution and promoted production so that all three teams became advanced units quickly. he said: "only when we work and study side by side with the masses, can we hope to do a good job in ideological revolutionization as well as in the three great revolutionary struggles."

when the cadres work with them, the commune members tell what is on their minds and in their hearts. this enables the cadres to discover and promptly solve problems arising in the three great revolutionary struggles.

li pu-yin, another deputy secretary of the commune party committee, took part in labour in a brigade at the beginning of the movement to strike at the counter-revolutionaries and to oppose corruption, theft, speculation, extravagance and waste. he found that this brigade was lagging behind. some poor and lower-middle peasants told him that this was because class enemies had hoodwinked the masses by taking advantage of feudal clan relations. he found from a detailed investigation that this was the case. so he helped the brigade cadres run mao tsetung thought study classes to raise the consciousness of class struggle. the class enemies were finally ferreted out.

wu chen-chien, deputy leader of a brigade leading group, while taking part in physical labour, discovered an insect that was damaging the rice crop. he promptly mobilized the commune members to stamp out the pest. this helped them achieve a good early rice harvest.

over the past eight years, particularly since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the commune and brigade cadres have conscientiously acted on chairman mao's instruction. as a result, 95 per cent of the commune's farmland has been transformed into fields that give stable harvests despite drought or excessive rain, and grain output has risen steadily. the commune's per hectare grain output last year averaged 11.7 tons, an all-time high for the commune. it has set up 15 enterprises including a farm machinery plant and a livestock farm. its socialist collective economy is constantly growing, with its fixed assets and accumulation funds valued at over 800,000 yuan.

COAL MINING

Experienced Central China Miners Promoted to Leadership

(NCNA-English Chengchow, May 29, 1971)

with the help of the people's liberation army personnel supporting the left, the revolutionary committee of the chiaotso coal mining administration, honan province, has promoted a number of veteran miners with high political consciousness and extensive practical experience to leading posts of various grassroots units. this has strengthened the building of mines and promoted both revolution and production. this was done in line with chairman mao's great teaching "it is necessary to educate many cadres from among the workers, knowledgeable and capable cadres who do not seek empty fame but are ready for honest work."

the revolutionary committee regarded this action as an important guarantee for implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line and for running socialist mines well. so, it organised criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash such as "letting specialists run the mine" and "technique first" peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. chairman mao's five criteria for successors to the revolutionary cause were used to select a number of veteran workers for leading posts at grassroots levels. a contingent of worker-cadres was gradually built up. almost 90 per cent of the cadres at the factory and mine level were drawn from miners, and over 96 per cent at the section and brigade levels. the miners describe these leading cadres as close friends and vanguards in grasping revolution and promoting production.

in running the socialist colliery, the leading cadres promoted from among the miners conscientiously study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way and persevere in arming the masses with mao tsetung thought. the no. 012 tunnelling team of the yenmachuang mine hit a fault while tunnelling last year. water suddenly started dripping from the roof and leaking through the floor of the seam. the tunnelling was slowed down. setting an example, the cadres of the team worked with the miners in the pits and always took upon themselves the hardest jobs. united as one, the cadres and the miners overcame the difficulties and fulfilled the 1970 annual state quota over 100 days ahead of time.

chairman mao teaches: "in a sense, the fighters with the most practical experience are the wisest and the most capable." these leading cadres always draw on their long experience to guide production so as to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in mining coal. the hsifengfeng pit of the wangfeng mine had once been judged almost worked out and was to be closed down in 1969. liu chao-hsing and chou cheng-jen, deputy secretaries of the communist party general branch of the pit, both veteran miners who had mined the pit right from the beginning, judged from their long experience that plenty of coal remained to be extracted. they and the workers then criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and they joined the three-in-one team to find coal and gathered a great amount of first-hand data. coal deposits were found in areas where coal was considered to be exhausted and in margins of coal shafts and fields. steel props had to replace wooden ones. most of the leading members of the may fourth extracting team of the lifeng mine party branch are experienced coal miners. they made repeated experiments to work out technical innovations and made a light and handy device to raise pit props. this plus other innovations helped to save more than 30,000 cubic metres of prop timber for the state.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "remain one of the common people while serving as an 'official'", these leading grassroot members do not divorce themselves from practice, the masses or physical labour. they have deep class feelings for the masses and, acting as ordinary workers, they often go deep among the masses and are one with them. they make a point of talking things over with the masses whenever questions arise. early last year when the revolutionary committee of the chungmatsun mine were discussing how to put the mine into operation ahead of schedule, revolutionary committee chairman feng ching-tang, a child labour in the old society, consulted the miners. the miners said: "to produce coal sooner and turn out more, we will finish the installations on time without asking for help." in the course of this work, they held many discussions. by pooling their wisdom and efforts, they made a crane of seven wooden poles for a 30-metre high derrick and fulfilled the task with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

under the leadership of the party, these red and expert worker-cadres have led the workers in building socialist mines. this administration overfulfilled the state coal quotas three years running, starting in 1968. coal production this year has risen by a big margin.

ATHLETICS

Chinese Sprinter Breaks Men's 200-Meter Dash National Record

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1971)

yu wei-li of szechwan province today clocked 20.8 seconds in the men's 200-metre dash to break the national record of 21.1 seconds held by himself.

yu wei-li chalked up this new record in a track and field contest in peking.

since he established his previous national record of 21.1 seconds in tsinan, shantung province, in september 1970, yu wei-li has exerted himself in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and in summing up experience. he has made marked progress in both political consciousness and skill.

when the good result was announced today, a loud applause burst forth from the spectators at the stadium where the track and field meet was held.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian ALB Tourist Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1971)

the albanian alb tourist delegation led by comrade kristofor kobuzi left here for home by air today after a visit to china.

present at the airport to see it off were leading members of the chinese departments concerned, including ti wen-wei, chang yu, wang hsiao-yi, hsu chung-ching and tao yung-nien.

kleo bezhani, economic counsellor, and neco konomi, attache, of the albanian embassy in peking, were also present.

during its stay in peking, the delegation joined the revolutionary masses in the may day celebrations. chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien met the comrades on the delegation. the delegation had talks on related matters with the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and decided upon matters on the exchange of tourist delegations.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited sian, yenan, wuhan, changsha, shaoshan and shanghai. it was warmly welcomed by the local people wherever it went.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Algerian Chairman Boumedienne Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Algiers, May 28, 1971)

houari boumedienne, chairman of the algerian national council of revolution, received at the presidential house here yesterday chinese ambassador to algeria yang chi-liang, who called on the chairman to bid farewell before leaving his post. chairman boumedienne had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

yang chi-liang left here for home by air today. some departmental directors of the algerian foreign ministry were present at the airport to see him off.

the chinese ambassador gave a farewell reception at the embassy earlier on may 25. algerian minister of commerce layachi yaker, officials of the algerian foreign ministry and diplomats of various countries to algeria were present at the reception.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Welcome Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Austria

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1971)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today entitled "welcome the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and austria". the editorial reads in full:

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of austria have decided through friendly negotiations upon mutual recognition and the establishment of formal diplomatic relations effective may 28, 1971 in accordance with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit. the emergence of a new page in the relations between china and austria is an event worthy of welcome.

china and austria are thousands of kilometres apart, but friendly feelings have existed all the time between the two peoples. since the founding of the people's republic of china, cultural and economic intercourse has continued non-stop between the two peoples. in 1964 the china council for the promotion of international trade and the austrian federal chamber of commerce signed an agreement on the promotion of economic relations between the two countries and commercial representative bureaus were set up reciprocally by both sides. the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between china and austria conforms to the common interests of the two peoples and reflects their general aspirations.

our great leader chairman mao points out: "the people's republic of china consistently seeks to establish and develop friendly relations with all countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, and pursues a good-neighbour policy towards all neighbouring countries."

our government, always following the teachings of chairman mao, has established diplomatic relations and developed friendly intercourse with many countries. we always hold that all nations, big or small, should be equal in international affairs, and that it is absolutely impermissible for a big nation to bully a small, or a strong nation to trample on a weak. we do not allow other countries to interfere in our internal affairs, nor will we in any way interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. we, together with the people of the world, firmly oppose one or two "superpowers" pursuing power politics, monopolizing international affairs, encroaching on the sovereignty of other countries and jeopardizing their national interests. this unswerving stand of ours has won sympathy and support from more and more countries.

the government of the people's republic of china is the sole legal government of china. taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china. u.s. imperialism's armed occupation of china's taiwan and energetic pursuance of the policy of "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan" are doomed to end in ignominious failure.

the austrian people, after freeing themselves from the aggression and oppression of german fascism, have waged an unremitting struggle to defend austria's independence and

status of peaceful neutrality. in 1955, austria declared herself permanently neutral. the chinese government and people have always sympathized with and supported the just struggle of the austrian people, and respected the status of neutrality of austria.

the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and austria has opened broad prospects for the further development of friendly relations between the two countries. we wish that the friendship between the chinese and austrian peoples increase daily.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Rousing Welcome to Samdech and Madame Sihanouk in Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, May 29, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk arrived in tientsin from shanghai by special train this morning for a friendly visit. they received a rousing welcome from the revolutionary people of tientsin, who are imbued with deep feelings for the cambodian people. hundreds of thousands of cheering people lined the route where the distinguished cambodian guests passed.

samdech and madame sihanouk are visiting tientsin at a time when people are marking the first anniversary of the publication of our great leader chairman mao's may 20 solemn statement and when the three indochinese peoples have won successive great victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. in this excellent situation, samdech and madame sihanouk brought with them good news of the victories won by the cambodian people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and their militant friendship for the people of tientsin. people here hailed the great victories won by the cambodian people under the wise leadership of the national united front of cambodia with head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman. they pledged that they would, with achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production, support the people of cambodia and other indochinese countries in carrying their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end.

coming to tientsin with samdech and madame sihanouk are:

the samdech's son prince norodom yuvaneath and madame yuvaneath, the samdech's daughter princess norodom roeungsy, the samdech's aunt princess norodom keth kanya; madame kou roun; and prince sisowath metnavi, director of the office of the head of state; and

thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance of the royal government of national union of cambodia, keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister, and ang kim knoan, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to the democratic people's republic of korea, and madame ang kim knoan.

general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame duong sam ol, who came here from peking yesterday, are with samdech and madame sihanouk during their current visit.

the distinguished cambodian guests were warmly greeted at the railway station by hsieh hsuen-kung, chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee and first political commissar of the tientsin garrison of the chinese people's liberation army; wu tai, deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. peking units; and leading members of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in tientsin, including liu cheng, wang yi, wang man-tien, hsu cheng, fei kuo-chu, chao wu-cheng, li jung-kuei, wang yuan-ho, mao ping, tsai shu-mei, pa mu-lan, feng chang-wang, tung cheng-hai, nien ten-jung and hsia pu.

also at the station was han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister, who had come specially to tientsin from peking to accompany samdech and madame sihanouk on their visit.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao, professor chu hsien-yi and comrade yang ling accompanied samdech and madame sihanouk to tientsin.

tientsin city today was permeated with a friendly atmosphere of militant unity between the chinese and cambodian people. the streets leading from the railway station to the guest-house were decorated with festoons and colourful buntings. red flags fluttered in the sky and huge streamers bearing slogans of welcome hung on the facades of tall buildings. large numbers of workers, peasants, p.l.a. commanders and fighters, militiamen, red guards, revolutionary cadres and intellectuals and other revolutionary people happily converged on streets, squares and the railway station from all directions, waiting for the arrival of samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests.

the railway station flew the national flags of china and cambodia. the special train carrying samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests pulled into the station at nine a.m. amid a rousing ovation and the beating of drums and gongs. when samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests alighted from the train, hsieh hsuen-kung and others went forward and warmly shook hands with them. youngsters rushed up to present bouquets to the distinguished guests.

samdech and madame sihanouk, and the other distinguished cambodian guests, accompanied by leading members of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in tientsin, came to the square outside the railway station to meet the welcoming crowds. at this juncture, cheers of "long live samdech sihanouk exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation" rose above the beating of drums and gongs.

samdech sihanouk accompanied by hsieh hsuen-kung and wu tai and madame sihanouk accompanied by wang man-tien and tsai shu-mei drove into the city in open cars. the revolutionary people lining the streets that lead to the guest-house hailed the motorcade driving past. they waved national flags of china and cambodia, bouquets and garlands, sang chinese and cambodian songs and danced. people also waved bouquets from balconies and windows of tall buildings to greet samdech and madame sihanouk.

the welcome reached its climax when samdech and madame sihanouk arrived in the square in the heart of the city. giant streamers hanging down from balloons were inscribed with the slogans: "firm support to the three peoples of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "long live samdech sihanouk exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation" a myriad of colourful balloons were released. youngsters held bouquets spelling the word welcome. revolutionary singers and dancers gave performances depicting the heroic fight waged by the three peoples of indochina against the u.s. aggressors, and artists performed scenes from the model revolutionary theatrical works. commanders and fighters of the ground, naval and air forces, militiamen and other welcomers shouted: "u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation the three peoples of indochina are sure to win exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" and "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and cambodia exclamation" riding in open cars, samdech and madame sihanouk repeatedly waved to the cheering crowd.

when samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests passed nanking by special train yesterday afternoon, they were given a warm welcome and send-off at the railway station by hsu shih-yu, chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the p.l.a. nanking units, and leading members of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. nanking units and the nanking municipal revolutionary committee tu ping, wu ta-sheng, chou kuan-wu, hsiao yung-yin, chiang ko, hsu chia-tun and fang min; and comrade tien pu and others.

Tientsin Banquet in Warm Welcome of Samdech and Madame Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Tientsin, May 29, 1971)

the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk and other distinguished cambodian guests.

present at the banquet were: the samdech's son prince norodom yuvaneath and madame yuvaneath, the samdech's daughter princess norodom roeungsy, the samdech's aunt princess norodom ketn kanya; madame kou roun, prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state; and

ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia thiounn mumm, general duong sam ol and madame duong sam ol and keat chhon; and ang kim khoan, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to the democratic people's republic of korea, and madame ang kim khoan.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the chinese and cambodian people. the national flags of china and cambodia hung in the banquet hall. samdech and madame sihanouk, and the other distinguished cambodian guests were greeted with warm and prolonged applause when they entered the hall in the company of hsien hsueh-kung, chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and others.

In his speech at the banquet, Hsieh Hsueh-kung extended a warm welcome to Samdech and Madame Sihanouk on behalf of the four million people of Tientsin. He said that the visit of Samdech and Madame Sihanouk to Tientsin was a tremendous encouragement for the people of the city as it was being made around the first anniversary of the publication of the May 20 solemn statement by Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, and in the excellent situation in which the heroic people of Cambodia, Viet Nam and Laos were winning great victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. He warmly congratulated the Cambodian people on the great victories they had won in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation under the leadership of the National United Front of Cambodia with Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its Chairman and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

Hsieh Hsueh-kung stated that the people of Tientsin, like the rest of the Chinese people, "will always bear in mind the teachings of our great leader Chairman Mao and give all-out support to the Cambodian people and other Indochinese peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and always unite with the people of Cambodia, Viet Nam and Laos, fight shoulder to shoulder with them and win victories together.

In his speech, Samdech Sihanouk thanked the Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the people of Tientsin for their warm and friendly grand welcome, thanked the people of Tientsin for their fraternal friendship and militant support to the people of Cambodia, and warmly congratulated them on the great achievements they had made in all fields by conscientiously responding to the call of the historic solemn statement Chairman Mao made on May 20, 1970.

Speaking of the current excellent situation in the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of Indochina and other Asian countries, Samdech Sihanouk said: The revolutionary current of the Asian peoples and other peoples of the third world is irresistible. The most respected Chairman Mao has long foreseen and predicted this. His historic statement of May 20, 1970 also confirmed this and has aroused the fighting spirit of the people of the world who are united more and more closely and will co-operate and co-ordinate their efforts more and more closely in order to definitely defeat the paper tiger U.S. imperialism with Richard Nixon as the chief.

Samdech Sihanouk said: Loyal to the April 25, 1970 resolution of the Summit Conference of the people of Indochina, the Khmer people, their National United Front of Cambodia, their Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and their National Liberation People's Armed Forces, fighting shoulder to shoulder with their Laotian and Vietnamese brothers and in full solidarity with the great, fraternal people of China and Korea, will fight U.S. imperialism until it is completely driven out of Indochinese soil and until it is compelled to respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of our respective countries.

Hosts and guests toasted time and again at the banquet. They hailed the Cambodian people's great victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and the great friendship and militant unity between the people of China and Cambodia that have grown and become ever more consolidated with each passing day.

present at the banquet were wu tai, deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. peking units, and leading members of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in tientsin, including liu cheng, wang yi, wang man-tien, hsu cheng, fei kuo-chu, chao wu-cheng, li jung-kuei, wang yuan-ho, mao ping, tsai shu-mei, pa mu-tan, feng chang-wang, tung cheng-nai, nieh teh-jung and hsia ou.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao, professor chu hsien-yi and comrade yang ling were also present.

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Visit Tientsin New Harbor

(NCNA-English Tientsin, May 30, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests visited the tientsin new harbour today and were given a warm welcome by the dockers and seamen there. they were accompanied by hsieh hsueh-kung, chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, wu tai, deputy political commissar of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army, and li jung-kuei and tsai shu-mei, leading members of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee.

han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, also accompanied the distinguished guests.

the new harbour today presented a warm atmosphere of friendship between china and cambodia. huge streamers inscribed with welcoming slogans hung on the wharf cranes and the ships in the harbour were adorned with colourful flags. when samdech and madame sihanouk arrived by car at about ten o'clock in the morning, ships whistled and the welcomers sang and danced to welcome the distinguished guests. the welcoming crowds shouted: "a warm welcome to samdech sihanouk exclamation" "firmly support the people of the three indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "long live the great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and cambodia exclamation" samdech sihanouk repeatedly waved to the welcoming crowds in acknowledgement. samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests went on board a passenger steamer for an excursion on the pohai bay.

in the afternoon, the distinguished guests saw china's first 100-ton floating crane and automatic salt-loading machines in operation. samdech sihanouk congratulated the chinese workers and technicians on their success in making the crane and machines by themselves.

when samdech and madame sihanouk drove through the tangku district, they were accorded a warm welcome by tens of thousands of revolutionary people who lined the route.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and professor chu hsien-yi and comrade yang ling also accompanied the guests.

CHINA AND CUBA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Cuban Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and chiao pei-hsin, vice-president of the people's bank of china, this afternoon met julio a. imperatori grave de peralta, deputy director of the cuban national bank, and jose breuil galigarcia, chief of a bureau of the bank. hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of the chinese departments concerned keng tao-ming, tsui ping, chen teh-ho and peng chin-po, and functionaries huang chin-liang and chang nai-keng.

justo rodriguez rodriguez, commercial counsellor, and felix capote andreu, first secretary, of the cuban embassy in peking were present.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean President Sekou Toure Receives Chinese Military Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Conakry, May 29, 1971)

sekou toure, president of the republic of guinea, received at the presidential palace yesterday evening the visiting military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china led by chang ta-chin, member of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and commander of the artillery of the chinese people's liberation army and had a cordial and friendly talk with the delegation.

present on the occasion were: mamouna toure, member of the national political bureau of the guinea democratic party; keita mamadi, secretary of state in charge of national education; sagno mamadi, secretary of state at the presidential office in charge of army and civil service; and moussa diakite, secretary of state for the interior and security.

chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua was also present.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Chinese Government Delegation Concludes Visit to Hungary

(NCNA-English Budapest, May 29, 1971)

chou hua-min, head of the government delegation of the people's republic of china and vice-minister of foreign trade, left here by plane yesterday after a friendly visit to hungary.

tordai jeno, hungarian vice-minister of foreign trade, and others were at the airport to see him off.

lu chih-hsien, chinese ambassador to hungary, was also present on the occasion.

wang yu-kuo, member of the chinese government delegation, and working personnel of the delegation left here for home by train today.

during its stay, the delegation visited the 1971 international fair here and factories as well as places of interest.

hungarian minister of foreign trade biro jozsef met all members of the delegation on may 25 and hungarian vice-minister of foreign trade tordai jeno gave a banquet in honour of the delegation on may 21.

chinese ambassador to hungary lu chih-hsien gave a banquet on the evening of may 26 for the chinese government delegation's visit to hungary.

CHINA AND LAOS

Heroes and Model Workers Delegation of Laotian Patriotic Front Leaves Kunming for Nanning

(NCNA-English Kunming, May 29, 1971)

the heroes and model workers delegation of the laotian patriotic front led by ohsakhan left here for nanning by special plane this morning after a friendly visit to yunnan.

the delegation arrived in kunming from changsha by special plane on may 20. the laotian comrades-in-arms were welcomed and seen off at kunming airport by liu ming-hui, vice-chairman of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee; liu chun-shan, leading member of the kunming units of the chinese people's liberation army; li wei, vice-chairman of the kunming municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of the departments concerned of the provincial and municipal revolutionary committees and the p.l.a. kunming units; as well as representatives of p.l.a. combat heroes.

ho thang, consul-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in kunming, was present.

the yunnan provircial revolutionary committee gave a banquet to warmly welcome the laotian comrades-in-arms on the evening

of their arrival in kunming. the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between china and laos. speaking at the banquet, vice-chairman liu ming-hui and delegation leader onsakhan expressed the hope that the profound friendship and militant unity between the chinese and laotian people that were formed in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs would continue to grow.

during their stay in yunnan, the laotian comrades-in-arms visited people's communes, a factory and a hospital in the hsishuang panna tai autonomous chou which borders laos. they visited a factory in kunming and attended a performance of the modern revolutionary peking opera "shachiapang". wherever they went, the laotian comrades-in-arms received a warm welcome from leading members of the local revolutionary committees at various levels and revolutionary people of various nationalities.

the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. kunming units jointly sponsored a meeting yesterday, at which delegation leader onsakhan and thao khamdy and nang southra, members of the delegation, reported on the heroic deeds of the laotian people who, under the leadership of prince souphanouvong, are dealing telling blows to the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs. the armymen and people present warmly praised the revolutionary spirit and heroism of the laotian people's liberation army in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. vice-chairman liu ming-hui and delegation leader onsakhan exchanged silk banners.

flying the flag of the laotian patriotic front and the national flag of china, kunming airport was alive today with expressions of militant unity between the people of china and laos. the airport resounded with the beating of drums and gongs when delegation leader onsakhan and the other laotian comrades-in-arms said good-bye to the people who gathered there to see the delegation off. young men and women of various nationalities, dressed in their holiday best, danced with bouquets in their hands. waving the flags of the laotian patriotic front and the national flags of china, the crowd shouted: "a warm send-off to the heroes and model workers delegation of the laotian patriotic front exclamation" and "victory certainly belongs to the heroic laotian people exclamation victory certainly belongs to the heroic people of the three indochinese countries exclamation"

the laotian comrades-in-arms left for nanning in the company of wu hsiao-ta, leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and shen chih-hung, a representative of p.l.a. combat heroes.

Visit of Heroes and Model Workers Delegation of Laotian Patriotic Front to Hsishuang Panna

(NCNA-English Kunming, May 30, 1971)

the happy news that the heroes and model workers delegation of the laotian patriotic front would come to hsishuang panna for a visit soon spread to yunchinghung, the "twilight city" and capital of the hsishuang panna tai autonomous chou. revolutionary people of more than a dozen minority nationalities, including the tai, wa and chingpo, converged on the city from all sides on may 23. even those living in remote mountain villages came by crossing mountains and rivers in order to greet the laotian comrades-in-arms.

bright sunshine lighted the blue river that day. red streamers hanging down from tall tropical trees were inscribed with slogans in han and tai languages. they read: "long live the unity and militant friendship between the people of china and laos exclamation" "long live prince souphanouvong exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation" loudspeakers broadcast chinese and laotian revolutionary songs.

onsakhan, leader of the delegation, and the other laotian comrades-in-arms arrived in hsishuang panna in the company of leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the kunming units of the chinese people's liberation army, the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee and other departments concerned, and representatives of p.l.a. combat heroes and model workers. they were given a warm welcome by leading members of the local revolutionary committees at various levels. some 2,000 revolutionary people of various nationalities beat drums and gongs and performed dances to give the delegation a rousing welcome. during the delegation's stay in hsishuang panna, a warm atmosphere of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the people of china and laos prevailed wherever the laotian comrades-in-arms went.

when delegation leader onsakhan and the other laotian comrades-in-arms came to the tungfanghung (the east is red) production brigade of the yunchinghung commune on the morning of may 24, more than 1,000 people of various nationalities greeted them in heavy rain. the welcomers formed rings and performed the peacock dance symbolic of friendship to show their heartfelt respect for their laotian comrades-in-arms from the forefront of the anti-u.s. struggle. delegation leader onsakhan and the other laotian comrades-in-arms thao khamdy, thao khamnom, nang southra, nang say and thao bouthieng were invited by commune members of the tai nationality to their bamboo dwellings where the guests were treated to bananas, papayas, lichees and peanuts grown by the hosts. guests and hosts chatted intimately.

the commune members thanked their laotian comrades-in-arms for having brought good news of the victories won by the fraternal laotian patriotic armed forces and people in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. they said: the visit of the laotian comrades-in-arms is a tremendous encouragement to the people of various nationalities in our autonomous chou. you are winning battles at the front of the anti-u.s. struggle and we in the vast rear area will spare no effort in production so as to support you until all the u.s. aggressors are driven out of laos and the whole of indochina.

delegation leader onsakhan cordially talked to the commune members. he said that in hsishuang panna he felt as warm and happy as at home. "the people of various nationalities in hsishuang panna and we drink water from the same river and collect firewood from the same mountains. we have seen with our own eyes the achievements made by the people of various nationalities in our rear area yunnan. this adds to our confidence in winning complete victory in our war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation," he said.

the laotian comrades-in-arms visited the tuanchieh village of the hungwei production brigade of the tungfeng commune in the autonomous chou's menghai county on the morning of may 25. in a tree-shaded shed, the laotian comrades-in-arms sat together with militiamen of the tai, han, lahu, chingpo and other nationalities, and they expressed militant friendship for each other. the guests saw shooting exhibitions by the militiamen, visited commune members at their homes and danced with the welcomers of various nationalities.

delegation leader onsakhan made a heartwarming speech at a mass rally of welcome. he said: we are happy to see a scene of national unity and prosperity in multi-national hsishuang panna, and realize how chairman mao tsetung's correct line has been guiding the people of various nationalities of china to unite as one and win victories in the revolution and construction.

delegation leader onsakhan said: under the leadership of the laotian patriotic front, we will surely strengthen the unity of all nationalities in our country, the unity of the people of the three indochinese countries and the unity with the fraternal chinese people to wage a joint struggle against the enemy and completely smash all the u.s. imperialist intrigues of war. no matter how arduous the struggle may be and what sacrifice must be made, we will fight on, for five, ten or twenty years till complete victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. his speech was applauded by the people of various nationalities.

during their stay in hsishuang panna, the laotian comrades-in-arms visited the people's hospital of the autonomous chou and a farm implement repair and manufacture plant of chinghung county and attended a performance of national songs and dances.

the laotian comrades-in-arms have deepened their friendship with the people of various nationalities of hsishuang panna through their visit. they presented their comrades-in-arms in the rear area with souvenirs made from the wreckage of u.s. aircraft shot down over laos. the people of hsishuang panna presented embroidery works made by themselves to their laotian comrades-in-arms. on behalf of the people of all nationalities in hsishuang panna, a leading member of the revolutionary committee of the autonomous chou thanked the laotian comrades-in-arms for their visit. he said: we will learn from the laotian people their revolutionary spirit of firm resolve to fight and win, and make great efforts to do better in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and support the fraternal laotian people and other indochinese peoples in carrying their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end till complete victory.

CHINA AND MALI

Chinese Ambassador to Mali Fetes Malian Government Delegation Returning from Visit to China

(NCNA-English Bamako, May 28, 1971)

chinese ambassador to mali meng yuen gave a banquet at the chinese embassy this evening in honour of the government delegation of the republic of mali which returned here recently from a friendship visit to china.

present were charles samba sissoko, head of the delegation, member of the national liberation military committee and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; robert tiebile n'daw, member of the delegation and minister of industrial development and public works, and other members of the delegation.

the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. in the toasts, the host and guests stressed that the success of the malian government delegation's visit to china has further strengthened the close friendship and relations of cooperation which have long existed between the two countries and two peoples.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Gives Banquet for Delegation of Korean General Federation of Trade Unions

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, May 29, 1971)

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, gave a banquet this evening warmly welcoming the delegation of the general federation of trade unions of korea led by comrade kim myong son, vice-chairman of the central committee of the general federation of trade unions of korea, which had returned home after a recent visit to china.

present at the banquet were li myong chan, chairman of the pyongyang municipal committee of the korean general federation of trade unions, chon myong su, director of the third bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs, and personages concerned.

ambassador li yun-chuan and vice-chairman kim myong son spoke at the banquet. they wished continuing consolidation and growth to the militant friendship and great unity cemented in blood between china and korea.

the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere permeated with militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the chinese and korean peoples.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Agreement on Civil Air Transport between Governments of China and Vietnam Re-Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1971)

the agreement on civil air transport between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam was re-signed in peking today.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, attended the signing ceremony.

kuang jen-nung, head of the government civil aviation delegation of the people's republic of china and director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and ngo thuyen, head of the government civil aviation delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam and ambassador of the d.r.v.n. to china, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

in the 15 years since the signing of the civil air transport agreement between the governments of china and viet nam, the china-viet nam airline has played the role due to it in promoting the friendship between the people of the two countries and the political, economic and cultural exchanges between the two countries. the re-signing of the agreement will enable this friendship tie to make more contributions to the further promotion of the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and viet nam.

kuang jen-nung and ngo thuyen exchanged silk banners after the agreement was signed. the silk banner the government civil aviation delegation of china presented to the vietnamese comrades-in-arms was inscribed: "the 700 million chinese people provide a powerful backing for the vietnamese people; the vast expanse of china's territory is their reliable rear area." the silk banner presented by the government civil aviation delegation of viet nam was inscribed: "profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers."

before the signing ceremony began, vice-premier li hsien-nien, acting foreign minister chi peng-fei, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army yen chung-chuan, vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang and director-general kuang jen-nung met the d.r.v.n. government civil aviation delegation head ngo thuyen and all members of the delegation: vo hoang, do xuan ngoi, nguyen huu than, phuong van thuy, pham thu and nguyen dinh bang. the hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly talk.

also present at the meeting and signing ceremony were:

bui tan linh, counsellor, and colonel nguyen dong, military attache, of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, and comrades tan phong, le huy ninh, phan nhu sam and le dinh; and

leading members of the chinese departments concerned liang pu, ma jen-hui, lu wei-chao, wang chien-kung, liu yuan-hsiung, hsu hsi-yao and liang feng, and staff members lu miao-kuei, li chen-mao and chien tse-min.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Saifudin Meets and Fetes Pakistan Border Trade Delegation, Ceremony Held for Signing and Exchanging Notes on China-Pakistan Border Trade

(NCNA-English Urumchi, May 29, 1971)

saifudin, vice-chairman of the sinkiang uighur autonomous regional revolutionary committee, met here this afternoon all members of the pakistan border trade delegation led by brigadier general mahboob khan, resident of gilgit, and had a cordial talk with them.

after the meeting, saifudin attended the ceremony for signing and exchanging notes on china-pakistan border trade. wang hsiang-sheng, head of the chinese border trade delegation, and brigadier general mahboob khan, head of the pakistan border trade delegation, signed the notes on behalf of their respective delegations.

after the signing ceremony, vice-chairman saifudin gave a banquet to warmly welcome the pakistan friends. speaking at the banquet, vice-chairman saifudin expressed firm support for the pakistan people's just struggle to safeguard state sovereignty and national independence and oppose foreign aggression and intervention, and for the kashmiri people's just struggle for the right to self-determination. he extended warm congratulations on the successful conclusion of the sino-pakistan border trade talks.

in a warm atmosphere of friendship, both hosts and guests hoped that the traditional friendship between the chinese and pakistan people would continue to grow. they noted that the ancient "silk route" had now become a broad road of friendship between china and pakistan.

in the evening, the pakistan friends attended a performance of national songs and dances given by revolutionary artists of various nationalities in sinkiang.

the pakistan border trade delegation arrived in urumchi on may 26. during their stay here, the guests visited factories and a farm run by the production and construction corps under the sinkiang military area command of the chinese people's liberation army. they received a warm welcome from revolutionary workers of various nationalities and p.l.a. reclamation fighters.

CHINA AND POLAND

Trade Delegation of Chinese Government Arrives in Warsaw

(NCNA-English Warsaw, May 29, 1971)

chou hua-min, head of the trade delegation of the government of the people's republic of china and vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived here by plane yesterday.

the delegation came here to hold talks on trade between china and poland for 1971. ryszard strzelecki, deputy minister of foreign trade of poland, and tadeusz kowalski, deputy director of the first treaty department of the ministry of foreign trade, were at the airport to welcome the delegation.

yao kuang, chinese ambassador to poland, was also present at the airport.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali Government Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1971)

a government delegation from the somali democratic republic led by mohamed aden scek, secretary of state for health, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china upon invitation.

the members of the delegation are: abdurahman elmi amir, director general of the ministry of agriculture; aden abdi hussein, director of planning of the ministry of planning and coordination; mohamed ali magan, highway development coordinator of the ministry of public works; abdisamad scek osman, geologist of the ministry of mining; and salah ali abdulle, private secretary to the secretary of state for health.

they were given a warm welcome at the airport by fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister; and leading members of the departments concerned chung yu-yi, chen mu-hua, chen mao, hsien hua, kuo lu, ting hsi-lin, chen shu-huai, ho ying and lu hsueh-chien, as well as several thousand revolutionary people.

mohamed scek ahmad, charge d'affaires ad interim of the somali embassy in peking, was present.

the chinese and somali people have forged profound friendship in their protracted revolutionary struggles against imperialism and colonialism. the chinese people are delighted to receive the visiting distinguished somali guests. the revolutionary people welcoming the distinguished guests at the airport today held streamers inscribed "salute to the somali people exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the chinese and somali people exclamation" and shouted slogans, heartily expressing the friendly feelings of the chinese people for the somali people.

the airport flew the national flags of china and somali. minister mohamed aden scek and the other distinguished guests from somali stepped from the plane amid ovations. leading members of the departments concerned went forward and warmly shook hands with them. when minister mohamed aden scek and the other distinguished guests walked round to meet the welcoming crowd, young men and women beat drums and gongs and danced. the revolutionary people shouted: "firmly support the somali people's revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" "firmly support the african peoples in their struggles against aggression, subversion and intervention by colonialism and neo-colonialism and against racial discrimination exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the afro-asian peoples exclamation" minister mohamed aden scek happily waved to the welcoming crowd.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet in Honor of Somali Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 30, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome all the members of the somali government delegation led by mohamed aden scek, secretary of state for health.

mohamed scek ahmad, charge d'affaires ad interim of the somali embassy in peking, attended.

fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries, spoke at the banquet which proceeded in an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and somalia. on behalf of the chinese government and people, he extended warm welcome to the distinguished somali guests.

he said: the somali people are a people with a glorious tradition of struggle against imperialism and colonialism. in the last two years, under the leadership of the supreme revolutionary council of somalia headed by president mohamed siad barre, the somali government and people have continuously smashed imperialist subversive schemes and victoriously defended national independence and state sovereignty. in the economic field, you have adopted a series of measures to eliminate the colonialist influences and develop national economy, and achieved many a success. in international affairs, the somali government upholds justice, opposes imperialist policies of aggression and war, supports the people of the three countries in indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, supports the palestinian and other arab people in their struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression, and supports the african people in their struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism and racial discrimination, thus winning the praise of the afro-asian countries and people. the chinese government and people heartily rejoice at your achievements and wish you continuous new victories.

minister fang yi added: at present, the international situation is excellent. the flames of people's revolution are spreading in the world. a new high tide of the struggle

against u.s. imperialism is rising vigorously throughout the world. he said: the chinese people, following their great leader chairman mao's teachings, uphold proletarian internationalism, stand forever on the side of the people of all countries, firmly support the somali people and other african people in their struggle against aggression, subversion and intervention by colonialism and neo-colonialism, and firmly support the people of all countries in their revolutionary struggles.

he said: the chinese people and the somali people have founded profound militant friendship through the protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism. in the last two years, the friendly relations and economic and technical cooperation between our two countries have undergone satisfactory development. and we are sure the present visit to china by the somali government delegation led by secretary of state mohamed aden shek will certainly promote the further development of the friendship between the chinese and somali peoples and the friendly cooperation between our two countries.

in his speech at the banquet, secretary of state mohamed aden shek conveyed the greetings of the somali people, the supreme revolutionary council and its president, major general mohamed siad barre and the government of the somali democratic republic to the chinese people, chairman mao tsetung and the government of the people's republic of china.

he spoke of the achievements made by the somali government and people in the struggle against imperialism and for defending national independence and state sovereignty and in developing the national economy.

he said: the colonialists and imperialists are ever busy in working out plots of counter-revolutionary insurgencies. not only do they wage external aggression as in the case of viet nam, cambodia, the middle east, guinea and other countries of asia, africa and latin america but they spare no time in creating internal divisions. we have to consolidate our revolution.

speaking of somalia's construction, he noted that somalia was potentially rich. he said: our aim is to convert this potentiality to actuality. in these efforts somalia will need the support of friendly countries and not the support of imperialists. no sooner did revolution take place in my country than some countries withdrew their aid. i am sure that we can do without their assistance. we believe that foreign aid is a supplement to domestic affort and that it should be free from economic and political strings. we have friends in the socialist and progressive countries. the people's republic of china has supported somalia all along and has increased this support after the revolution.

he stated: today somalia has clear ideas as to where it is going and what it intends to achieve. we have clear ideas as to who we should cooperate with and against whom we should arm ourselves to fight. we consider china one of the closest friendly countries of the somali people. somalia has played an active role in the restoration of the chinese seat in the united nations to its lawful owner, the people's republic of china. we shall continue to play this role in the future, until this seat is restored to china. we consider taiwan a province of the people's republic of china, and not an independent entity.

the secretary of state said: somalia gives its moral and material support to its brothers in angola, mozambique,

rhodesia, south africa. the position of the somali democratic republic in respect to viet nam, cambodia, laos, arab countries in their fight against imperialist aggression is well known. he added that somalia had taken steps to consolidate and develop its ties with socialist and progressive countries.

present on the occasion were chinese acting foreign minister chi peng-fei, and leading members of the departments concerned chung yu-yi, chen mu-hua, chen mao, hsien hua, kuo lu, ting hsi-lin, chen shu-huai, ho ying and lu hsuen-chien.

prior to the banquet, vice-premier li hsien-nien, minister fang yi and acting foreign minister chi peng-fei met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with secretary of state mohamed aden scek, charge d'affaires a.i. mohamed scek ahmad and all the members of the somali government delegation.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkish Red Crescent Society Sends Message to Chinese Red Cross Society

(NCNA-English Peking, May 29, 1971)

the turkish red crescent society yesterday sent a message to the red cross society of china, thanking the latter for its solicitude to the earthquake-afflicted people in bingol, turkey. the full text of the message reads:

red cross society of china

peking

we are deeply touched with your interest for the victims in bingol. thank you very much for your cash donation.

we remain respectfully yours,

the turkish red crescent society

may 28, 1971

US

Sharp Increase in US Payments Deficit

(NCNA-English Peking, May 28, 1971)

the u.s. international balance of payments has worsened drastically this year with a huge outflow of u.s. dollars and an unprecedented dollar crisis as a result of the nixon administration's continued war of aggression and its reactionary policy of economic expansion abroad, according to washington reports.

a u.s. herald tribune report said that the united states, which registered an international balance of payments deficit of 5.5 billion u.s. dollars, the highest record in the u.s. history, for the first three months of this year, had a

7-billion dollar deficit in april and the first two weeks in may. this shows that for the first four and half months of this year, the u.s. international payments deficit soared to a record 12.5 billion dollars, or 2.7 billion dollars more than the record u.s. payments deficit of 9.8 billion in 1970.

at the same time, the u.s. trade balance for last april showed a deficit of 214 million dollars, according to a u.s. official announcement. this is the first time since february 1969 that u.s. monthly trade figures are in the red.

this trade deficit aggravates the crisis of the u.s. international balance of payments.

big deficits continue to appear in the u.s. international balance of payments, and large amounts of u.s. dollars continue to flow out of the country. as a result, more and more dollars are held by foreigners, while the gold reserves in the u.s. treasury dwindle daily. this has led to a steady decline of the credit of the dollar. this is the fundamental cause for the frequent outbreak of financial crises throughout the capitalist world. the violent storm of crisis which broke out at the beginning of this month was touched off by the drastic deterioration of the u.s. international balance of payments this year. this storm has in turn dealt a heavy blow at the u.s. dollar, causing people to have less and less faith in it. as a result, the position of the u.s. dollar has become even more unstable.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Chairman Robaya Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Aden, May 29, 1971)

salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen (p.d.r.y.), yesterday received chinese ambassador to the p.d.r.y. li chiang-fen and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

during the reception, li chiang-fen presented on behalf of the chinese government a colour documentary film "warmly welcome distinguished guests from southern yemen" to chairman robaya.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

June 10, 1971 No. 4915

****
* NATIONAL *
****

MAO'S LINE FOR LITERATURE AND ART

Persist in Revolutionary Mass Criticism on the Front of Literature and Art

- In commemoration of the 29th anniversary of the publication of "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art"

by

The Writing Group of the Yunnan Provincial Revolutionary Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 24, 1971)

The brilliant work "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" published by the great leader Chairman Mao 29 years ago is a great program for the transformation of the world according to the features of a proletarian vanguard force, a beacon light guiding the proletarian literary and art revolution, and a powerful ideological weapon of the proletariat and the revolutionary people for the thorough criticism of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes.

Marxism is in essence critical and revolutionary. In his "Talks," Chairman Mao pointed out, "It is necessary to develop an ideological struggle of the proletariat against the non-proletariat." Later, he more than once taught us, "We must criticize the bourgeoisie" and "We must unfold criticism against revisionism." At a time when we are penetratingly conducting ideological and political-line education and penetratingly unfolding a two-line struggle on the literary and art front, we must take the "Talks" as a weapon in further unfolding revolutionary mass criticism against revisionism.

In the "Talks," Chairman Mao pointed out incisively, "In the present world, all culture or literature and art belongs to a particular class and a particular political line." The line struggle in literature and art is a reflection of a political line struggle and one subordinate to

the political line struggle. In the "Talks," Chairman Mao politically, ideologically and theoretically made the most all-sided and most profound criticism of the right-leaning opportunistic literary and art line represented by Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their kind and made the most complete and most systematic historical summing-up of the two-line struggle on the literary and art front at that time, thus inheriting, defending and developing the Marxist-Leninist world outlook and theory of literature and art.

After the liberation of the whole country, Chairman Mao again personally led a string of mass criticisms against the reactionary film "Story of Wu Hsün" against Hu Feng's counter-revolutionary clique and against the "Study of Dream of the Red Chamber," and repulsed one frantic bourgeois attack after another. In the winter of 1965, Chairman Mao further initiated a criticism against such poisonous weeds as "The Dismissal of Hai Jui."

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the "Summary of the PLA Literary and Art Forum Called by Comrade Chiang Ch'ing on Behalf of Comrade Lin Piao," with the red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought held high, was a blistering attack against the counter-revolutionary revisionist black literary and art line pushed by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang and against the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes.

Historical experience tells us: Revolutionary mass criticism guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought is a vanguard paving the way for the proletarian cultural revolution. Only after a struggle with bourgeois agents of all kinds hidden in the Party and after a repeated and penetrating criticism of the counter-revolutionary black literary and art line can Chairman Mao's proletarian literary and art line be thoroughly put into practice. Only in the midst of practical struggle and in the process of revolutionary mass criticism can the proletariat and revolutionary people gradually get acquainted with and master Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought. We must resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and pick out and resist the "Left" and right-leaning opportunistic line represented by political swindlers like Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i. To this end, we must bravely pick up the greater lever of Mao Tse-tung's thought and, on our own initiative, unfold penetrating and sustained revolutionary mass criticism.

Political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang dreaded revolutionary mass criticism most. At the crucial moment of a struggle between the two classes and two lines, they always came out into the open to spread such stuff as the line struggle was "a waste of effort" and "disappointing" and demanded that an immediate "truce" be declared, in a vain attempt to prevent us from penetratingly unfolding revolutionary mass criticism and penetratingly conducting line struggle so they might hang on to their mask to get by and stage a comeback. In reality, the so-called theory of "truce" was purely a smokescreen in their attack against the proletariat. At a time when they were vigorously preaching "truce" they were actually launching a frenzied attack against the proletariat in a more sinister and wicked manner.

We must never forget about class struggle and line struggle and with due regard to the need of consolidating and strengthening the proletarian dictatorship, persevere in revolutionary mass criticism. In no way should we accept a "truce" with political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang.

In the "Summary," it was pointed out that we must "thoroughly criticize in a planned manner" the black literary and art line and many reactionary viewpoints spread by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang. At present, we are waging a struggle in continuously exposing and criticizing pseudo-Marxist swindlers like Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i. In this struggle, we must further unfold revolutionary mass criticism on the literary and art front. For many years, political swindlers like Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i have vigorously advocated idealist transcendentalism, the theory of human nature of landlords and the bourgeoisie, the theory of the dying out of class struggle, and other revisionist absurdities. These absurd theories have exerted a wide pernicious influence on the sphere of literature and art. The remnant poison of the black literary and art line represented by the "four villains" including Chou Yang has still not been eliminated. Under a new situation and certain conditions, it can still come back to life. In close conjunction with the reality of class struggle and line struggle, we must aim at the right target and get hold of the "essence" and make penetrating and thorough criticism.

Revolutionary mass criticism is not just a powerful weapon for trouncing and annihilating the enemy. It also provides an effective formula for the training and transformation of self by revolutionary literary and art workers. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the revolutionary literary and art team personally brought out by Comrade Chiang Ch'ing in promoting revolutionary model plays is one remolded, tempered and elevated in the two-line struggle and in the process of the battle of unfolding penetrating and sustain revolutionary mass criticism against the feudal, bourgeois and revisionist literature and art. Practice shows that if we depart from class struggle and line struggle and from revolutionary mass criticism, it would be futile to talk about the formation, tempering and elevation of a proletarian literary and art team.

The struggle between the two classes, two lines and two world outlooks is a protracted one. In our ranks, literary and art workers, old or new, were for a time directly or indirectly poisoned and influenced to different degrees by the black literary and art line. If we relax our efforts in revolutionary mass criticism and refrain from vigorously carrying out ideological and political line education, bourgeois ideas will break in at the first opportunity.

The literary and art force reorganized after the baptism of the battle of the great proletarian cultural revolution must forever doggedly follow the direction shown by the "Talks" and forever follow the road of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers and continuously unfold an "ideological struggle of the proletariat against the non-proletariat." In the practice of the three major revolutionary movements and in the midst of

revolutionary mass criticism, all writers and artists must strive to remold their world outlook and really switch over to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers and to the side of the proletariat.

The great leader Chairman Mao taught us, "There is no construction without destruction. Destruction means criticism and revolution. Destruction means reasoning things out. Reasoning things out is construction. With destruction put in the first place, construction is obtained in the process."

Only by criticizing and discrediting such sinister trash representing idealist transcendentalism as "the brain being the source of ideas," literary and art work calling for "special gifts," etc., can we firmly establish the materialist theory of reflection and really render wholehearted and unconditional services on a long-term basis deep in the midst of the worker-peasant-soldier masses.

Only by criticizing and discrediting the theory of human nature of landlords and the bourgeoisie as the theoretical basis of the counter-revolutionary revisionist literary and art line can we lay hold of Marxist historical materialism. Only so can we get acquainted and well conversant with Chairman Mao's great doctrine on classes, class struggle and continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship and thus create literary and art works partaking of clear-cut proletarian Party character.

Only by criticizing and discrediting the "theory of no class" or the theory of the dying out of the class struggle can we have a profound understanding of the laws governing class struggle and line struggle and create a towering heroic image of workers, peasants and soldiers in the midst of the spectacular struggle.

In the "Talks," Chairman Mao taught us, "Marxism-Leninism is a science that all revolutionaries should study." Most fundamental to the proper handling of revolutionary mass criticism is the conscientious and assiduous study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought. We must take as our motto the "Talks"--a great program for criticizing revisionism and rectification--and put in efforts and energy and "conscientiously read books and study to enable ourselves to master Marxism." Only in this way can we discern and resist pseudo-Marxist political swindlers like Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i and distinguish between materialism and idealism, between Marxism and revisionism, between the correct line and the wrong line. Only in this way can we criticize penetratingly and thoroughly and discredit and overthrow the black literary and art line ideologically and theoretically.

In unfolding penetrating mass revolutionary criticism, the key lies in leadership. In the "Summary," it was pointed out that "to make the practice of commenting on literary and art works as part of regular work and an important means to unfold literary and art struggle--this is also an important means of the Party of guiding literary and art work." An extremely important job in making comments on literary and art works is criticism. In the "Report at the 9th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party," Vice Chairman Lin pointed out, "We must overcome the erroneous tendency of

certain comrades to take lightly the ideological and cultural-educational fronts." We must fully understand the great significance of class struggle in the ideological field and take revolutionary mass criticism on the cultural front as an important matter in implementing and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and an important matter in consolidating and strengthening the proletarian dictatorship. We must further arouse the masses to action in a comprehensive, penetrating and down-to-earth manner, rely on them, organize forces, work out measures and stick it out perseveringly.

The great leader Chairman Mao taught us, "The question of who wins or loses in the struggle between socialism and capitalism in the political and ideological field can be solved only after a very long period." We must hold still higher the great banner of revolutionary criticism represented by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, doggedly wage struggle, penetratingly criticize revisionism and carry the proletarian literary and art revolution through to the end!

* * *

Advance in the Direction of Making Literature and Art Serve Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

- The broad masses of revolutionary literary and art workers of Shanghai conscientiously study Chairman Mao's "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" and penetratingly criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist literary and art line, and, in the three major revolutionary struggles, strive to learn from the workers, peasants and soldiers and act their part

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 24, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Shanghai, May 23) Guided by Chairman Mao's brilliant work, "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," and tempered in the struggle of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the literary and art front in Shanghai has undergone profound revolutionary changes. The broad masses of revolutionary literary and art workers have conscientiously studied the "Talks" as an important Marxist-Leninist literary piece and penetratingly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist literary and art line of pseudo-Marxist political swindlers like Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang, and energetically plunged into the practice of the three major revolutionary movements to receive re-education from workers, peasants and soldiers and remold seriously their world outlook in a continuous effort to strengthen their initiative in the implementation and defense of Chairman Mao's proletarian line for literature and art and in an effort to make literary and art creations. A new revolutionary scene now prevails over the literary and art front in Shanghai.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching on the conduct of ideological and political line education in the whole Party, the broad masses of revolutionary literary and art workers of Shanghai have in unfolding penetrating ideological and political line education taken the "Talks" as a sharp weapon to cope with reactionary persons and reactionary works devoted to building up Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their ilk, and other living data. The broad masses of literary and art workers have vigorously criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and its theoretical basis, the reactionary theory of human nature of landlords and the bourgeoisie, and vigorously criticized "national defense literature," "literature and art for the whole people" and other counter-revolutionary revisionist literary and art slogans with a view to eliminating their remnant poison. In the process, by such means as "inviting over," "going outdoors," etc., they have joined the broad worker-peasant-soldier masses in unfolding revolutionary mass criticism and come to understand more clearly the reactionary character and harmful effects of the theory of human nature of landlords and the bourgeoisie.

Under the pernicious influence of the revisionist absurd theory of "Party character is human nature" promoted by Liu Shao-ch'i and political swindlers like him, a literary and art worker originally transferred from the literary and art troupe of an army unit to a local set-up for a time

devoted himself to creating poisonous weed films propagating "the theory of human nature." The blood-and-tear accusations and stern criticisms directed by the broad masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants against landlords and the bourgeoisie in mass criticism aroused his infinite hatred against political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. He earnestly studied the "Talks" and consciously looked for problems in the line struggle and for causes in the world outlook. He sincerely summed up the lessons from his past mistakes and was determined to eliminate thoroughly the remnant pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist literary and art line and follow all his life the road of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers.

On the front of revolutionary mass criticism, the broad masses of revolutionary literary and art workers have received a profound, living line education. They voice the determination to bear firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, carry out resolutely to the end the struggle with political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and forge ahead triumphantly forever along Chairman Mao's proletarian literary and art line!

In the process of revolutionary practice and the practice of art, the broad masses of revolutionary literary and art workers have further fostered the idea of creating a proletarian heroic image, serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and serving the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship. They have come to understand that to learn from workers, peasants and soldiers and act their part is a fundamental task concerning revolutionary literature and art. With the revolutionary situation changing ceaselessly, and a large number of worker-peasant-soldier heroic figures coming to the fore, literary and art workers are being required to sing the praise of them in a better way and promptly.

Under the affectionate care of the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao at its head and Vice Chairman Lin as its deputy head, the literary and art workers of the drama groups related to such revolutionary model theatrical works as "Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy," "On the Docks," and "The White-Haired Girl" developed the spirit of continuous revolution and drove themselves mercilessly in seeking increasing perfection. This enabled revolutionary model theatrical works to show more dazzling radiance. Inspired by their revolutionary spirit, the broad masses of literary and art workers energetically and seriously adapted model revolutionary theatrical works from local operas on an experimental basis, doing so in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "An old pattern in our hands remolded and enriched in content will change into revolutionary stuff in the service of the people." Such a practice received warm welcome and support from the broad worker-peasant-soldier masses. In experimenting with adaptation, they conscientiously studied the history of the two-line struggle in the process of creating revolutionary model theatrical works and conscientiously studied the revolutionary spirit of revolutionary model theatrical works and the proletarian principles of creation and methods of creation. The process of experimental adaptation was turned into one of revolution of regional operas and songs.

In association with the practice of penetrating deep into the midst of the three major revolutionary movements and filled with the revolutionary passion of learning from workers, peasants and soldiers and acting their part, many literary and art workers have made a point of eliminating interference from the "Left" and the right, promoting revolution and stimulating creation. They have accounted for an endless stream of plays and works singing the praise of the great proletarian cultural revolution and heroic characters of workers, peasants and soldiers.

Chairman Mao teaches, "We must change our standpoint, and, in the process of penetrating deep into the midst of the worker-peasant-soldier masses and into the reality of struggle and the process of studying Marxism-Leninism and learning about society, gradually switch over and come to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers and to the side of the proletariat." In compliance with such a teaching, the broad masses of revolutionary literary and art workers of Shanghai led by the workers' and PLA's Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams have enthusiastically headed for factories, rural areas and army units to follow the "May 7" road pointed out by Chairman Mao and receive seriously re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers in the midst of the three major revolutionary movements in an effort to remold their world outlook.

With workers, peasants and soldiers taken as examples, the revolutionary literary and art workers have energetically participated in such labor as road-building, house-building, river-digging, land reclamation, etc. The sun to which they are exposed darkens their skin and reddens their heart. Their life is enriched and their faith in serving the workers, peasants and soldiers is strengthened. Many revolutionary literary and art workers have combined practice with study and creation and consciously look for gaps that exist between them and the worker-peasant-soldier masses in thinking and feeling and receive re-education from workers, peasants and soldiers.

The revolutionary literary and art workers have felt strongly that in going deep into life, only by seeking proper ideological revolutionization can they come out with good literary and art works.

On the brilliant day in commemoration of the 29th anniversary of the publication of the "Talks," the broad revolutionary literary and art workers of Shanghai were especially filled with vim and vigor and full of fighting spirit. They were determined to do better in the living study and application of the "Talks," penetrate deep into the world of workers, peasants and soldiers to learn from them and act their part, and serve them forever along the road charted out by Chairman Mao!

* * *

GOVERNMENT-PEOPLE RELATIONS

Seriously Handle in a Proper Manner Letters and Visits from the Masses

- The revolutionary committee of Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region seriously handles incoming letters and earnestly receives visitors, thus cementing the ties with the revolutionary masses and promoting the development of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 25, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanning, May 19) In accordance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "The most fundamental rule in reforming a state organ is to maintain ties with the masses," the revolutionary committee of Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region has seriously handled in a proper manner letters and visits from the masses, thus further cementing the ties with the revolutionary masses of various nationalities and promoting the development of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement.

Since its formation, the revolutionary committee of Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region has hitherto attached great importance to letters and visits from the masses. Through such work, the revolutionary committee has not only strengthened the ties with the masses but also preached Mao Tse-tung's thought and the Party's guidelines and policies among the revolutionary masses of various nationalities. Apart from setting up organs to handle incoming letters and visitors and assigning specific cadres to the job, the revolutionary committee has constantly studied the matter at standing committee meetings. Where important problems are encountered in regard to the firm implementation of policy, the build-up of political power, the cadres' style of work, industrial and agricultural production, the placement of young intellectuals in production brigades, the masses' livelihood, etc., they are studied by members of the committee collectively and specific members are designated to investigate and handle things. The main responsible persons of the revolutionary committee also make a constant practice of reviewing letters from the masses and receiving visitors from among the masses on important business.

To do a better job in handling letters and visits from the masses, the revolutionary committee of the autonomous regional revolutionary committee pays attention to strengthening ideological-political work concerning those personnel handling letters and visits from the masses. They constantly educate such personnel on the need of fostering firmly the wholehearted-service-to-the-masses idea, receiving the visiting masses fervently, handling their letters seriously, making a class analysis of problems raised in connection with letters and visits from the masses instead of settling a matter arbitrarily for its own sake, helping fervently with the solution of those rational demands and giving patient persuasion and reasoning things out concerning those irrational opinions. Thanks to

the revolutionary committee's strengthened leadership over letters and visits from the masses, from October, 1968 to date, members of the committee have dealt with over 4,000 visits from the masses and more than 28,000 letters from them and attained the aim of finding a satisfactory solution or a proper answer to every one of the important problems raised by the masses. They won good praises from the masses.

In May last year, a female doctor who was not reconciled at heart to her job in Kwangsi requested to be transferred back to where she came from. In receiving her, the support-the-Left personnel of the reception room found out that she came from a very poor family and joined her in studying Chairman Mao's relevant teachings to help her recall the past bitterness in the light of the present sweetness and fight self and criticize revisionism. She was thus enabled to heighten her consciousness and give up the idea of returning to where she came from. As she parted with the support-the-Left personnel, she once again expressed the determination to do what Chairman Mao says and serve the poor and lower-middle peasants wholeheartedly.

In handling letters and visits from the masses, the personnel concerned show the spirit of assuming the greatest responsibility, thus enabling the conditions below to become known in time at the higher levels. Recently, the poor and lower-middle peasants of a production team in Laipin hsien wrote to say that due to an attack by a natural calamity in autumn last year and a resultant drop in grain output, the members of their production teams were hard up in livelihood. After receiving the letter, the responsible comrades of the Party committee of the autonomous region immediately read it out at a standing committee meeting of the Party committee. It was held at the standing committee meeting that in a year of a bumper harvest attention must be paid to the natural disaster conditions in those areas planted to flowers and that the more favorable the situation was the greater the need to show concern for the masses' livelihood. The meeting assigned specific personnel to make a speedy investigation of the matter. This enabled timely and proper arrangements to be made for the livelihood of the commune members of the disaster-stricken production team.

In handling letters and visits from the masses, the revolutionary committee of the autonomous region assumesa stern and prudent attitude to all those problems related to policy. Early last year, the masses of the Nanning railway sub-bureau of the Liuchou Railway Administration wrote to report that in purifying the ranks, their unit had not firmly implemented certain policies in a proper way. After some study, the revolutionary committee immediately organized an investigation group to make an investigation and held a Mao Tse-tung thought study class in time. The Party's policies were firmly implemented and a boost was given to the effort in purifying the class ranks of this unit.

To enable revolutionary committees at various levels and the working personnel entrusted with the handling of letters and visits from the masses to do a good job seriously in this respect, the revolutionary committee of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region adopts such patterns as

issuing instruction letters, calling forums of letter-visit-handling working personnel, etc., to sum up and exchange in time letter-visit-handling work experience and cite advanced units and advanced individuals, etc. Thus the consciousness of the letter-visit-handling workers in dealing with letters and visits is further heightened. An effective boost is given to the development of the region-wide effort in handling letters and visits from the masses.

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Combine Conscientious Study with Revolutionary Mass Criticism

- The Party committee of a certain PLA unit studies Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and penetratingly criticizes revisionist absurdities, thus heightening continuously the consciousness of line struggle

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 27, 1971)

(Dispatch by our own correspondent) In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must read conscientiously," the Party committee of a certain PLA unit has conscientiously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, penetratingly criticized revisionism and strived to heighten the consciousness of line struggle and increase the ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism.

Since last year, apart from persevering in the study of Chairman Mao's works, members of the Party committee have selected for study with emphasis "The Manifesto of the Communist Party," "The Civil War in France," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "Anti-Duhring," "The State and Revolution" and other Marxist-Leninist books and insisted on putting down on paper what they have learned.

One feature of this Party committee's study program is combining closely conscientious study with the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism. Through study, they have acquired an increasingly deep understanding about Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought being developed in the struggle with revisionism and opportunism of all types and kinds. Only by laying hold of the weapon of criticism at all times can we study with understanding and get acquainted with what we study. And only so can we increase the ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism. On the basis of such an understanding and in line with the principle of getting smaller but better results, they lay hold of a fundamental viewpoint which they study penetratingly and thoroughly.

Recently, for a time they laid emphasis on the study of the Party's fundamental line put forward by Chairman Mao for the whole historical period of socialist society and the study of Marxist-Leninist theories on classes, class struggle and proletarian dictatorship, with due regard to Chairman Mao's writings on such a line.

In his 30-odd years of revolutionary struggle, a standing committee member has tasted both the sweetness of vigorous efforts toward class struggle and the bitterness of neglect of class struggle. This time, he studied what Marx wrote in "Critique of the Gotha Program": "Spanning capitalist society and communist society is a revolutionary period of transition from the former to the latter. Compatible with this period is a political transitional period in which the state in existence can only be a proletarian

revolutionary dictatorship." In the light of his own experience in struggle and in association with the reality of struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines in our country and such realities of class struggle as he had heard and seen in doing "three-support" and "two-military" work, he went through a repeated process of thinking and acquired a deep understanding thereby. His consciousness of class struggle and line struggle was further heightened. On such a basis, he penetratingly criticized such absurd theories as "a country for the whole people" and "a whole-people Party" peddled by Khrushchev and his kind and criticized the theory of human nature of landlords and the bourgeoisie, the theory of the dying out of the class struggle and other revisionist sinister trash pushed by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i.

This was true of other Party committee members, who combined the study of a Marxist-Leninist-Mao Tse-tung's thought viewpoint with the criticism of a revisionist absurd theory, thus acquiring a deeper understanding of the theory on classes, class struggle and proletarian dictatorship. Everyone pointed out that classes and class struggle were the main cause of all phenomena in a class society and that proletarian dictatorship was the core of the Marxist theory of state. The struggle between Marxism-Leninism and revisionism focused on whether or not proletarian dictatorship was to stand. In his great revolutionary practice and in the struggle with "Left" and "right" leaning opportunism and modern revisionism, the great leader Chairman Mao has inherited, defended and developed Marxist-Leninist theory on classes, class struggle and proletarian dictatorship and worked out a Marxist-Leninist line of our Party for the whole historical period of socialist society.

Chairman Mao appealed to us: "Get united, and one object is to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship and introduce it on a solid basis to every factory, every rural area, every office and every school." We must fight for the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship!

On the basis of a heightened understanding, the Party committee members further studied Marx's teaching, "A prerequisite to proletarian dictatorship is a proletarian army" and studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "From the standpoint of the Marxist theory on a state, an army is an important component part of the state. Whoever wants to seize state power and maintain it should have a powerful army." They criticized the bourgeois military line of counter-revolutionary revisionists P'eng Te-huai and Lo Jui-ch'ing. Everyone voiced the determination to strengthen the army's revolutionization and construction with regard to preparedness against war, redouble vigilance, and dedicate his whole life to shouldering the rifle, standing guard and keeping watch in the struggle to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship, defend Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, and carry on to the end the Chinese revolution and the world revolution!

Another feature of the Party committee's study program is to apply the method of rectification that combines the struggle against self with criticism of revisionism and to remold the world outlook continuously. Vice Chairman Lin pointed out: To fight self and criticize revisionism--

"these two things are interrelated, and only by getting rid of 'self' can we do better in fighting revisionism to the last." Through conscientious study and penetrating revolutionary mass criticism, members of the Party committee acquired a deeper understanding of Chairman Mao's instructions. They fully realized that political swindlers from Lassalle to Liu Shao-ch'i were advocates of the system and idea of private ownership who made a vain attempt to transform the world according to their bourgeois world outlook. Therefore, only by applying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought to the thorough transformation of our own world outlook and getting rid of "self" in a proper way can we see clearly the reactionary character of political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and fight them bravely and doggedly and forge ahead forever along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In the spring last year, after a course of rectification, the Party committee turned toward the company units, paid attention to politics as a key factor, and energetically grasped the fundamental principles. Progress was achieved in all tasks. Praises came from above and below. But then some Party committee members found themselves encumbered with a burden. For a time, a feeling of "getting close to perfection" marked by blindness and self-complacency had taken hold of them. To counter such a situation, the Party committee made a point of concentrating on rectification. Through criticism and self-criticism, these comrades were made to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought. Thus every one of them came to realize that arrogance and complacency were a manifestation of the bourgeois world outlook and of metaphysics, and that they were entirely incompatible with Chairman Mao's teaching of "one dividing into two."

A responsible person of the Party committee formerly considered himself as one with experience between he had followed Chairman Mao in making revolution from childhood and gone through several historical stages of the revolution. Thus he was for a time negligent in study without being thorough in the effort. During the rectification, with his own problems in mind, he went through a repeated process of study and further heightened his consciousness. He understood deeply that with a change in his position and a heavier revolutionary burden put on his shoulders, he would not be able to consciously persist in continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship if he did not energetically and assiduously study Marxist-Leninist books and Chairman Mao's works and did not continuously remold his world outlook. Involved here was not just an individual but a "squad" or a wide area. Thereafter, he constantly bore in mind the problem existing in his thinking and in the army's revolutionization and construction with regard to preparedness against war, as he combined study with thinking, doing so late into the night. To make a good job of the study effort of a "squad," he got to the bottom of the study situation of every Party committee member and made specific investigations about the study situation of cadres at and above the battalion level in his subordinate units. He personally summed up the experience requiring "old cadres to conduct two-line struggle by pursuing further studies and receiving re-education," thus stimulating the continuous penetrating development of the mass movement for the living study and application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought.

* * *

LITTLE RED SOLDIERS

Good Little Red Soldier on the Pamirs

(NCNA-English Urumchi, June 1, 1971)

a little red soldier on the pamirs is called "chairman mao's good boy". his name is kurbanbek and he is twelve years old.

he was born into a poor herdsman's family in the yuehchin people's commune of the tash kurghan tajik autonomous county in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region. his family, like others, had a history of blood and tears in the old society. his grandfather and grandmother worked for herd owners all their lives and died under the whip of the herd owners. his father worked like a slave for herd owners from his childhood more than twenty years and had a life of utter misery. it is the great leader chairman mao who delivered the people of tajik nationality from the abyss of suffering. from then on kurbanbek's family has had a happy life.

living in the new society kurbanbek often asked his father what things used to be like and his father told him clearly about the sufferings of the past. he has loved chairman mao and the communist party since he was a little boy. he is determined to follow chairman mao's teachings, study well and make progress every day, be a good boy of chairman mao and a good successor to the poor herdsmen. kurbanbek studies chairman mao's works eagerly and can recite chairman mao's brilliant three constantly read articles and over one hundred quotations from chairman mao, thanks to help from his teachers and poor herdsmen. he tries to carry out chairman mao's teachings in his actions. he often offers to help the production team herd sheep. he looks after lambs and never fears dirt or getting tired.

snowstorms often hit the area in march. one day kurbanbek and some other boys were tending the collective's sheep on a winter-grazing ground at the foot of mount muztagh more than seven thousand metres above sea level when it suddenly began snowing. they recited aloud chairman mao's quotation: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" and fought hard in the teeth of the storm. two hours later, they brought the herd to a safe place without any loss.

one winter day last year he heard that three families of khalkhas nationality were cut off by bad weather on a grazing ground a dozen kilometres away and had no water. he thought of chairman mao's teaching: "all people in the revolutionary ranks must care for each other, must love and help each other." he drove a donkey laden with water three times to the herdsmen. they were moved to see him and hugged him with warm love, calling him "chairman mao's good boy."

Story of Little Red Soldiers in Northeast China

(NCNA-English Changchun, June 1, 1971)

a generation of children nurtured by mao tsetung thought is growing up sturdily in our great socialist motherland. here are a few outstanding examples of these children who cherish socialism.

voluntary road maintenance workers

one morning after the rain, seven pupils of the hungyen primary school in tumen city of kirin province, northeast china, including chang hsiu-yeh and wang wen-kuang, were walking happily to school facing the rising sun. they were singing revolutionary songs. suddenly they noticed a big heap of stones lying in the middle of the road. a downpour the night before had washed down the weathered rocks from a cliff by the side of the road.

"little red soldier" chang hsiu-yeh thought: so many stones are lying on the road and they will block traffic and affect socialist construction. she told her schoolmates: "our great leader chairman mao calls on us to 'learn from comrade lei feng'. we are 'little red soldiers' of chairman mao. we should learn from uncle lei feng and not let these stones block vehicles that are supporting industry and agriculture." wang wen-kuang, the youngest, said: "everybody should take good care of the people's road. we must remove these stones in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains." the boys and girls agreed and vied with one another in moving stones.

a short while later, all stones had been removed except a huge one weighing several hundred kilogrammes. several pupils tried to move it but failed. chang hsiu-yen said: "we are many and there is strength in numbers; unity means victory. let's try to push it together." with these words the pupils pushed the rock with one will while chanting work songs. with great energy they moved the rock to a ditch beside the road. their clothes were wet with sweat and smeared with mud but they were very happy when they saw all the stones were gone and thought that traffic could move freely now.

a road maintenance worker came up right after the pupils had left and found traces of the stones removed. later he found out that "little red soldiers" of the hungyen primary school had done the job. he rushed to the school and said to the pupils with deep emotion: "you are good children of chairman mao and you are our voluntary road maintenance workers."

not to be counted as coming late to class

chin lung-che rushed to his classroom one afternoon long after the bell had rung. the teacher and his classmates stared at him in surprise because he had never come late before. why was he late today?

it was like this. when he passed a market on his way to school in the afternoon he suddenly noticed an envelope on the ground. he picked it up and found it to be a wage packet. he guessed that somebody who had just received his wages had lost it and must be very worried. he recalled chairman mao's great teaching "serve the people whole-heartedly". he thought that he must act like uncle lei feng and send the money back to

the owner. he found there was a name on the envelope but no indication of where he worked. where should he look for the person, when there were so many institutions in the city? he hesitated for a while; then he thought that the police station might know the owner's address and he rushed there.

a people's police on duty received him. taking the wage packet from his pocket, chin lung-che said: "i picked this up in the market. please return it to the owner." the policeman counted the money and found it to be 50 yuan and fifty cents. he hurriedly rang up various units. the worker who had lost the money was discovered and went to the police station. he was given his wage packet. he asked the policeman who had found the money. but the policeman, who was busy telephoning, did not notice that chin lung-che had left.

so the policeman and the worker again inquired at various schools about the pupil and finally found him to be a second grade pupil of the first middle school in the city. the worker went to the school, grasped chin lung-che's hands and said with feeling: "you are really a 'little red soldier' armed with mao tsetung thought exclamation" he presented the pupil with a complete set of "selected works of mao tsetung".

chin lung-che's teacher and classmates then knew why he had come late. his teacher said: "we should not count chin lung-che as having come late this afternoon because he gave us a vivid lesson in mao tsetung thought exclamation"

little hero on bank of kaya river

ten-year-old chin jen-lung is known along the banks of the kaya river on the border of northeast china for saving a drowning child. a pupil of the primary school of the hsiaka production brigade in the yenpien korean autonomous chou, kirin province, this "little red soldier" has given much help to the masses.

chin jen-lung was skating on the kaya river one day when he saw a four-year-old boy fall into an unfrozen part of the river nearby and be carried away by the current. he instantly recalled chairman mao's great teaching "to die for the people is weightier than mount tai" and thought of lo sheng-chiao, a chinese people's volunteer who gave his life saving a korean boy. chin jen-lung ran downstream after the boy and when he had covered some 80 metres he saw that the boy, still a dozen metres ahead of him, was being drawn by the current under the ice. determined to save the boy, chin jen-lung jumped into the river and pushed the boy with all his might toward the bank. the current swept him along and he was in danger himself of being drawn under the ice. he drew strength from the thought of chairman mao's quotation "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory". he struggled to his feet and again seized the boy's shoulder and pushed him toward the bank. a classmate arrived and they saved the boy.

when villagers arrived on the scene, they saw chin jen-lung carrying the boy. with tears in his eyes, the boy's father thanked chin jen-lung. he replied: "it's due to chairman mao's education. we should all thank him exclamation"

INDUSTRY

New North China Sintering Workshop Increases Production

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, May 31, 1971)

a big modern sintering workshop in the iron smelting plant of the taiyuan iron and steel company in north china topped its first year's state production plan by 23 per cent in 1970. designed, built and equipped by the chinese workers, this workshop which has more than 400 pieces of equipment is important in the city's efforts to increase iron and steel output.

various enterprises worked in socialist coordination to build the workshop. it went into production quickly and has an annual output of several hundred thousand tons of sintered ore.

the blowing engine which is several metres high and weighs several tons is key equipment. installation calls for high precision. trial-operation showed that the tolerance requirements had not been met. the workshop workers joined the installation workers to improve the machine and very soon put it to rights. coordination among the designing, construction and production departments ensured that the workshop went into production immediately after the workshop was completed.

the question arose of increasing production and raising quality. the revolutionary committee of the iron smelting plant led the workers in studying chairman mao's teaching "in the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level." even though new, the sintering equipment needs improving, they decided. the workshop began making technical innovations.

the workers discovered that the hot vibrating screen should be improved. the manufacturing, designing and installation enterprises cooperated and repeated experiments resulted in major improvements. this set the basis for stable, high output for the whole workshop, in addition to expanding the screening work.

the cold vibrating screening is the finishing process. some flaws in the work process held the tapping of production potential in check. a three-in-one technical innovations group was formed with workers as the mainstay. thanks to their innovations, 4,500 tons of sintered ore can be added every month, while many engines and other machines are eleminated.

the workers made nearly 200 technical innovations in the modern sintering workshop that have helped increase production.

PRODUCTION BRIGADE

Northeast China Production Brigade Develops Agriculture in All-Round Way

(NCNA-English Harbin, May 31, 1971)

the fulu production brigade in the people's commune of the same name in fuyu county of heilungkiang province in northeast china conscientiously carries out chairman mao's great policy "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". while doing this, it has expanded livestock production. there has been an all-round advance in agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding, side-line production and fisheries.

per hectare yield of grain was over 3.5 tons in 1970, above the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. the forest area which protects the farmland, timber forests and charcoal forests come to 113 hectares. livestock has increased to one pig per capita and three sheep and more than one big domestic animal per family. side-line production and fisheries have also expanded rapidly. the brigade runs some factories to process side-line produce and repair farm implements and tools. the collective funds of the brigade are over three million yuan.

the production brigade is located along the wuyuerh river. the land is flat, rich and well watered. this provides good conditions for farming, forestry, livestock, side-line production and fisheries. however, under the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, only grain production was undertaken and other things neglected. this kept grain production low.

the brigade party branch conscientiously studied chairman mao's policy "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" and often invited veteran communists and cadres and experienced poor and lower-middle peasants to analyse the problems in the brigade. the study helped them see that farming, forestry, livestock breeding, side-line production and fisheries are interconnected and promote each other. they also realized that a multiple economy and the all-round development of agriculture is the way to develop and consolidate the collective economy. having understood this, the masses discussed production and found that the major contradiction was the slow growth of livestock raising.

the brigade made a plan to take grain as the key link while diversifying the economy. they built a stud farm and trained specialized livestock breeding personnel consisting of experienced poor and lower-middle peasants with advanced ideology. every production team has set up its own stud farm. as to the pig-breeding, they have adopted the principle of combining collective breeding with individual pig raising and this has brought good results. by the end of last year, the number of pigs was 1,858, 53 per cent more than that in 1965; the number of sheep had doubled and the number of draught animals rose 12 per cent compared with 1965.

this supplies the farms with a large amount of organic fertilizer. the amount of fertilizer applied per hectare rose some 40 per cent compared with before the great proletarian cultural revolution. during this period, the commune

members strengthened the concept of farming for the revolution, gradually improved farming methods and field work. they have had good harvests for years running. the yield per hectare last year was nearly double that of 1965.

the fulu brigade also pays attention to developing forestry, side-occupations and fisheries. they have formed a forestry team and built nurseries, orchards and vineyards, herb gardens and mulberry groves. they have raised 750,000 tree seedlings in the past few years. they have built many sand and wind breaks and planted trees to conserve water and soil. they also built two fishing grounds along the wuyuerh river. the brigade has also set up farms to raise rabbits and chickens and an apiary.

this over-all development constantly strengthens the collective economy and gives impetus to the mechanization of agriculture. since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the brigade has spent a part of its public accumulation funds to buy eight tractors, a combine, two motor vehicles and sets of farm machinery and implements. over 80 per cent of the field work is now mechanized and other farm work has been fully mechanized. the brigade sank 17 pump wells and built an electric-pumping station. these provide conditions for raising grain output and developing a diversified economy.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Continue Tour of Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, May 31, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests, in the company of hsieh hsueh-kung, chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, and nan nien-tung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, visited the tientsin medical college's hospital and the tientsin wrist-watch factory today. they were given a very warm welcome by the masses.

the distinguished cambodian guests were also accompanied by leading members of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee and the units of the chinese people's liberation army stationed in tientsin including wang yi, wang yuan and tsai shu-mei.

when samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished guests arrived at the hospital at nine a.m., people cheered and shouted slogans in a jubilant scene. leading members of the revolutionary committees of the college and the hospital kao chung-min and ma ching-shan and professor chu hsien-yi, who were waiting for the distinguished guests at the entrance stepped forward to extend warm welcome to samdech and madame sihanouk. samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished guests visited the surgical operation room and the babies' room of the obstetrics and gynecology department and wards. the distinguished guests also saw a colour instruction film on heart operations performed at the the hospital.

at the end of the visit, samdech sihanouk thanked the medical workers of the hospital and teachers and students of the medical college for their warm reception which fully manifested their profound friendship for the cambodian people. he praised and congratulated them on the achievements they, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, had made in conscientiously implementing the principles of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and combining the chinese traditional medicine with the western medicine and in the prevention and treatment of diseases and teaching of medical science.

on behalf of the medical workers, a leading member of the hospital revolutionary committee told samdech sihanouk that they would do still better in grasping revolution, promoting their work and constantly improving their medical service and support the cambodian people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests then drove to the tientsin wrist-watch factory where revolutionary workers and staff members beat drums and gongs to give them a rousing welcome. chiao kuo-chuan,

chairman of the factory revolutionary committee, accompanied the distinguished guests to visit workshops of the factory. he told the distinguished guests about production in the factory and the history of its development. samdech sihanouk praised the workers and staff members for their successes in raising the quality of their products and technical innovations they had made.

kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia, and comrade yang ling accompanied the distinguished guests on the visit.

CHINA AND CONGO (B)

Congolese Army Football Team Leaves Hangchow for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Hangchow, May 31, 1971)

the national people's army football team of the people's republic of the congo left here for shanghai by train today after its friendly visit to hangchow. the team is led by lieutenant jacques n'dolou, leading member of the sports department of the national people's army.

the team arrived in hangchow from shanghai on may 27. that evening the chekiang provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army gave a banquet to warmly welcome the congolese friends.

the visiting team played a friendly match with the chekiang provincial team. the match was played in rain. both teams drew warm applause from the spectators for their staunch style of play.

leading members of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee and p.l.a. units stationed in hangchow han ping, hsiung ying-tang and wang tzu-ta watched the match. they met and had a friendly conversation with lieutenant jacques n'dolou, and the team's political instructor jean-jacques melingui.

during their stay in hangchow, members of the congolese team joined chekiang sportsmen in swimming in the chientang river which is known for its surging tides. the congolese friends visited factories, saw a gymnastics exhibition, attended a revolutionary theatrical performance and visited places of historical interest and scenic spots, including the west lake. they were given a warm welcome by the masses wherever they went.

on its arrival and departure from hangchow, the team was given a warm welcome and send-off at the railway station by leading members of the p.l.a. chekiang provincial command and the chekiang provincial physical culture and sports committee, and chekiang football coaches and players.

Congolese Army Football Team Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, June 1, 1971)

the national people's army football team of the people's republic of the congo led by lieutenant jacques n'dolou, leading member of the sports department of the national people's army, left here for home by air today after concluding its friendly visit to china.

the team arrived here from nanking on may 23. the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army gave a banquet that evening warmly welcoming the congolese friends. the banquet was permeated with a friendly atmosphere. hosts and guests toasted to the constant consolidation and development of the friendship and unity between the people of china and the congo and between the armies of the two countries.

on may 24, the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai held a ceremony at the hungkou stadium to welcome the visiting team. wang hung-wen, chou chun-lin and kao chih-jung, leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai met lieutenant jacques n'dolou and jean-jacques melingui, political instructor of the team, and had a friendly talk with them.

the guest team played two friendly matches in shanghai, with the shanghai football team and the fukien provincial football team. leading members of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai and the departments concerned watched the games which drew tens of thousands of spectators. the good sportsmanship and fine skill displayed by the players of both countries won warm praise from the spectators.

during their stay in shanghai, the congolese friends visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, a factory, a people's commune and a primary school. in addition, they made a trip to the scenic city of hangchow.

the guest team was given a warm welcome and send-off at shanghai airport by leading members of the departments concerned of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison, the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports committee, and local football coaches and players.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Visits Inland Guinea

(NCNA-English Conakry, May 29, 1971)

the military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china led by chang ta-chih, member of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and commander of the artillery of the chinese people's liberation army, paid friendly visits to seven cities in the hinterland of guinea between may 23 and 27 and was accorded a warm welcome there.

on may 26, the delgation was welcomed by people lining the streets of labe, capital of central guinea, when it arrived there in the company of general diane lansana, member of the national political bureau of the guinea democratic party and minister of social affairs and sagno mamadi, secretary of state at the presidential office in charge of army and civil service.

in labe, a welcome mass rally was held at which general diane lansana and chinese delegation leader chang ta-chih spoke.

general diane lansana said: in the 12 years since guinea won independence, the guinean people, under the leadership of president sekou toure, have triumphantly smashed a number of plots hatched by imperialism to subvert the guinean regime, dealing heavy blows to international imperialism. but international imperialism has not resigned itself to its defeat. last november, with the backing of imperialism, portuguese colonialists launched a perfidious aggression against guinea, but once more imperialism sustained an ignominious failure in face of the armed guinean people. the great chairman mao tsetung said, "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun". this truth has been borne out by the fact that the guinean people armed with gun, sabre and baton have defeated the imperialist aggressors.

expressing thanks for the aid given by china to guinea during the imperialist invasion of guinea last november, diane lansana said that the chinese people are the most sincere friend of the guinean people. he expressed the hope that the anti-imperialist solidarity between the chinese and guinean peoples will be further strengthened.

general diane lansana called upon the guinean people to maintain high vigilance and get prepared at all times so as to deal a heavier blow to the enemy who dares to invade guinea.

in his speech, leader of the chinese delegation chang ta-chih warmly praised the great victory scored by the guinean people under the leadership of president sekou toure in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for safeguarding state sovereignty and national independence. he said, "africa today is not the africa of yesterday. the time when imperialism could dictate at will the destiny of the african peoples is gone forever. despite the plots of subversion carried out by imperialism and its lackeys from within or their armed aggression against the african peoples, they cannot escape from complete and ignominious defeat in face of the militant and united african peoples. the victory won by the guinean people last noverber under the firm leadership of president sekou toure against the colonialist invaders is an irrefutable evidence."

"in the anti-imperialist struggle, the chinese people will stand by the guinean and african peoples forever," he reaffirmed.

he expressed profound gratitude to the guinean people for their warm welcome and sincere hospitality shown to the chinese delegation.

during the visit, the chinese military friendship delegation was also accompanied by chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua.

Chinese Ambassador to Guinea Gives Reception in Honor of Chinese Military Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Conakry, May 31, 1971)

han ke-hua, chinese ambassador to guinea, gave a reception at the chinese embassy here yesterday evening in honour of the chinese military friendship delegation which was successfully concluding its visit to guinea.

present at the reception were sagno mamadi, secretary of state at the guinean presidential office in charge of army and civil service; conde emile, secretary of state in charge of public works and housing and chief of staff of conakry-1; captain keita kabassan, chief of staff of the national marine of the guinean people's army; captain sylla ibranima, chief of staff of the air force of the guinean people's army; diallo abdoulaye, director of the office of the ministry of state for foreign affairs, and other responsible officials of guinean departments concerned.

sagno mamadi, secretary of state at the guinean presidential office in charge of army and civil service, chang ta-chih, head of the chinese military friendship delegation, and chinese ambassador han ke-hua spoke at the reception.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. both guests and hosts warmly praised the militant unity and deep-rooted friendship between the peoples and armed forces of the two countries cemented in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. they repeatedly proposed toasts to new and still greater successes of the chinese and guinean people in their national construction.

the general staff of the guinean people's army gave a banquet and an artistic soiree on the evening of may 29 in honour of the chinese delegation.

the chinese military friendship delegation left conakry for bamako by plane today for a friendly visit to the republic of mali.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by sagno mamadi, secretary of state at the guinean presidential office in charge of army and civil service; general keita noumandian, chief of the general staff of the guinean people's army; captain keita kabassan, chief of staff of the national marine of the guinean people's army; captain sylla ibranima, chief of staff of the air force of the guinean people's army; leading members of the guinean departments concerned and diplomatic envoys of some friendly countries to guinea.

chinese ambassador han ke-hua, other officials of the chinese embassy here and representatives of the chinese technical and medical personnel in guinea were also present at the airport.

CHINA AND ITALY

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu Sends Message to President Giuseppe Saragat, Greeting Italian National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, June 1, 1971)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to giuseppe saragat, president of the republic of italy, expressing sincere congratulations on the national day of the republic of italy. the message reads:

his excellency giuseppe saragat,
president of the republic of italy
rome

on the occasion of the national day of the republic of italy, i wish to express sincere congratulations to your excellency. may your country enjoy prosperity and its people happiness.

tung pi-wu
vice-chairman of the
people's republic of china

peking, june 1, 1971

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message to Prime Minister Emilio Colombo, Greeting Italian National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, June 1, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to emilio colombo, prime minister of the republic of italy, expressing warm congratulations on the national day of the republic of italy. the message reads:

his excellency emilio colombo,

prime minister of the republic of italy

rome

on the occasion of the national day of the republic of italy, i, on behalf of the chinese government and people, express warm congratulations to the italian government and people.

the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and italy has opened a new page in the relations between the

two countries. i am deeply convinced that on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, the relations between our two countries will continuously develop and the friendship between our two peoples will grow daily.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, june 1, 1971

CHINA AND JAPAN

Premier Chou En-lai and President Kuo Mo-jo of Chinese Academy of Sciences Meet Five Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and kuo mo-jo, president of the chinese academy of sciences and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, met here today japanese philosopher kazuto matsumura and his wife tama matsumura, historian kiyoshi inoue, economist yoshio kobayashi and historian keiichi fujita. the hosts and guests had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of the departments concerned, scientists and functionaries wang kuo-chuan, chang hsiang-shan, tsui hsing, hao meng-pi, chou pei-yuan, yu li-chun, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun, chang chien, hsia nai, liu ta-nien and lin li-yun.

Five Japanese Friends Leave Peking on Visit to Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, June 1, 1971)

japanese philosopher kazuto matsumura and his wife tama matsumura, historian kiyoshi inoue, economist yoshio kobayashi and historian keiichi fujita left here by plane today on a visit to southern china before leaving for home. they are accompanied by chang hsiang-shan, leading member of a chinese department concerned.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of the departments concerned and scientists tsui hsing, hao meng-pi, chou pei-yuan, hsu ming, wang hsiao-yun, hsia nai, liu ta-nien and tsao wen-pin.

during their visit to peking, the japanese friends made academic reports before chinese scientists and had friendly

get-togethers and discussions with leading members of the chinese departments concerned. they also visited the peking no. 1 school for deaf-mutes, the huangtukang people's commune, the capital iron and steel company, peking university, a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army, the peking printing and dyeing mill and the "may 7" cadres school of the eastern district.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Princess Sharada and Kumar Shah of Kingdom of Nepal Leave Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 31, 1971)

princess sharada rajya lakshmi devi shah of the kingdom of nepal and kumar khadga bikram shah and the nepalese national sports council delegation he is leading left here for kwangchow by special plane today after their visit to shanghai. they are accompanied by leading members of the chinese departments concerned wang chen, tsou po-hsien and tang yen-wen.

nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and his wife, who accompanied princess sharada and kumar shah and the other distinguished nepalese guests on their visit to shanghai, left here for kwangchow by the same plane.

princess sharada, kumar shah and the other distinguished nepalese guests arrived in shanghai from kangchow by special plane on the morning of may 28. on their arrival and departure from shanghai, the distinguished guests were given a warm welcome and send-off at the airport by wang hsiu-chen and chou li-chin, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; chang ching-piao, member of the standing committee of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; and yang hsin-ya, leading member of the shanghai physical culture and sports committee.

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet on the evening of may 28 to warmly welcome the distinguished nepalese guests. both hosts and guests toasted time and again the constant consolidation and development of the friendship between the people of china and nepal.

during their stay in shanghai, princess sharada, kumar shah and the other distinguished nepalese guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, an electrical machinery plant, a bakery and confectionery, a factory making bells, a people's commune and the shanghai no. 6 people's hospital where they were warmly welcomed.

the distinguished nepalese guests attended a performance of acrobatics and national music.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Badminton Delegation from Pyongyang, DPRK, Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1971)

the badminton delegation from pyongyang of the democratic people's republic of korea left peking for home by train this afternoon after a friendly visit to china. the leader of the delegation is kim dal son, deputy head of the mass physical culture and sports department of the korean physical culture and sports guidance committee, and its deputy leader is kim kum taek, director of a division under the physical culture and sports department of the pyongyang municipal people's committee.

present at the railway station to see the korean comrades-in-arms off were leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission and other departments concerned li ching-chuan, ting hsi-lin, liu chun, chang hsi and wei chun-lin, as well as badminton players of peking.

kim jai suk, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, was also present.

hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, gave a film reception yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the visit of the badminton delegation to china.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Party and Government Delegation Led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu Leaves Bucharest for China

(NCNA-English Bucharest, May 31, 1971)

the party and government delegation of the romanian socialist republic led by comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council, left here by special plane this morning for china for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china.

the members of the delegation were: ion gheorghe maurer, member of the executive committee and of the permanent presidium of the central committee of the romanian communist party and chairman of the council of ministers of the romanian socialist republic; manea manescu, member of the executive committee and of the permanent presidium and secretary of the central committee of the r.c.p. and vice-president of the state council; dumitru popa, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the r.c.p., first secretary of the bucharest municipal committee of the r.c.p. and mayor of bucharest; ion iliescu, alternate member of the executive committee and secretary of the central committee of the r.c.p.; george macovescu, member of the central committee of the r.c.p. and first vice-minister of foreign affairs; and

aurel duma, member of the central committee of the c.c.p. and romanian ambassador to china, who is already in peking. elena ceausescu, wife of comrade nicolae ceausescu also went with the delegation for a visit to china.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were romanian party and government leaders including emil bodnaras, paul niculescu-mizil, gheorghe pana, gheorghe radulescu, virgil trofin, ilie verdet.

also present were generals of the romanian armed forces as well as responsible members of various mass organizations.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, left for peking in accompany with the delegation by the same plane.

present at the airport were wang chan-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim, and all diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy here.

nguyen dang hanh, vietnamese ambassador to romania, kang yong sop, korean ambassador to romania, and diplomatic envoys of other countries here were also present at the airport to see the delegation off.

braving drizzling rain, more than 8,000 people warmly saw the delegation off at the airport.

comrades nicolae ceausescu and gheorghe maurer went round the airport and waved farewell to the crowd.

at 8:30 a.m., the special plane took off amidst applause and cheers.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: "Warmly Welcome the Distinguished Romanian Guests"

(NCNA-English Peking, May 31, 1971)

following is the full text of the june first "people's daily" editorial entitled "warmly welcome the distinguished romanian guests":

the party and government delegation of the romanian socialist republic led by comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council, is scheduled to arrive in peking today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china and the chinese government. this is a big event in the history of the friendly relations between our two parties and the people of our two countries. with profound fraternal feelings, the 700 million chinese people extend a warm welcome to the envoys of friendship of the romanian people.

the romanian people are an industrious and brave people with a revolutionary tradition. under the leadership of the romanian communist party, they have waged protracted struggles, staged the glorious "august 23" armed uprising and established the people's political power. in the 27 years since liberation, the romanian people have upheld the revolutionary principle of self-reliance and hard struggle and made important achievements in socialist construction.

destined to be a "purely agricultural country" in the past, romania has now been built within a short historical period into an advanced country with a developed industry and agriculture in the process of modernization. today, under the leadership of the romanian communist party headed by comrade ceausescu, the romanian people are working hard in the struggle to fulfil the new five-year plan. the chinese people rejoice at the victories the fraternal romanian people have won in building their motherland.

the romanian people are a heroic, unyielding people. they fear no brute force, resolutely oppose foreign interference, control, aggression and subversion and have waged an unremitting struggle in defence of national independence and state sovereignty. in the face of the threat of aggression, the romanian armed forces and people have, in response to the call of the party and government, once again organized "patriotic detachments" and constantly strengthened national defence capabilities. in the fight against the unprecedentedly grave floods last year, they once more resisted foreign pressure and won a tremendous victory in combating the floods and overcoming their damages and succeeded in making continued progress in the country's economic construction. just as comrade ceausescu points out: "overcoming tremendous obstacles, our nation has developed and become more and more powerful and united." the chinese people highly admire this revolutionary spirit of the romanian people.

in international affairs, the romanian people have consistently supported the people of various countries in their revolutionary struggles and made contributions to the revolutionary cause of the people of the world. romania has given energetic support to the people of the three indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and is one of the first countries to recognize the royal government of national union of cambodia. the romanian people stand for equality among all nations, big or small, and support the medium-sized and small countries in their struggle against big-power hegemony. this just stand of the romanian people has won warm praise from the people of various countries.

comrade mao tsetung points out: "the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other." in the protracted struggles, the two parties and two peoples of china and romania have forged a revolutionary friendship on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. the people of our two countries have always sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism and big-power hegemony. in recent years, the friendly relations and co-operation between us have greatly developed. the romanian communist party and people warmly support chairman mao's solemn statement of may 20, 1970 and consistently stand for the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations. the chinese people are sincerely grateful to romania for its support. we will, as always, firmly support the romanian people in their just struggle for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and against foreign interference, and firmly support the romanian people in building socialism independently and by self-reliance.

the distinguished romanian guests headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu make a long journey from europe to asia, from the shore of the black sea to the west coast of the pacific. their visit is an encouragement to the chinese people. we fully believe this visit will surely make new contributions to strengthening and developing the friendship between the two parties and two peoples of china and romania. we wish the romanian party and government delegation success in its visit to our country.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu Arrives in Peking at Head of Romanian Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, June 1, 1971)

comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council, and the party and government delegation of the romanian socialist republic he is leading arrived here by special plane this afternoon for official friendly visit to china at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china. comrade elena ceausescu, wife of comrade ceausescu, is with the delegation.

the distinguished romanian guests were given a rousing welcome upon their arrival by hundreds of thousands of revolutionary people lining the streets.

the members of the romanian party and government delegation are comrade ion gheorghe maurer, member of the executive committee and of the permanent presidium, of the central committee of the romanian communist party and chairman of the council of ministers of the romanian socialist republic; comrade manea manescu, member of the executive committee and of the permanent presidium and secretary, of the central committee of the r.c.p. and vice-president of the state council; comrade dumitru popa, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the r.c.p., first secretary of the bucharest municipal committee of the r.c.p. and mayor of bucharest; comrade ion iliescu, alternate member of the executive committee and secretary of the central committee of the r.c.p.; comrade george macovescu, member of the central committee of the r.c.p. and first vice-minister of foreign affairs; and comrade aurel duma, member of the central committee of the r.c.p. and romanian ambassador to china.

comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, was at the airport to warmly welcome the distinguished romanian guests. comrade chiang ching, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, greeted the distinguished guests at the guesthouse.

among those warmly welcoming the romanian party and government delegation at the airport were: comrade huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; comrades chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; comrade yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; comrade yeh chun, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; comrades wu fa-hsien, li tso-peng and chiu hui-tso, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chiefs of the p.l.a. general staff; comrades chi teng-kuei and li ten-sheng, alternate members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; comrade kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; comrade wu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee, second secretary of the peking

municipal committee of the c.p.c. and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; comrade keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and comrade chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister.

ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china warmly welcomed the delegation at the airport.

a grand ceremony of welcome was held at the airport. the band played the national anthems of romania and china. accompanied by leading comrades of the party and government of china, comrades nicolae ceausescu and ion gheorghe maurer and the other distinguished romanian guests reviewed a guard of honour composed of members of the p.l.a. ground, naval and air forces, militiamen and red guards.

then comrade nicolae ceausescu and the other distinguished romanian guests drove into the city proper where they were welcomed by revolutionary people lining the streets.

red flags fluttered over the route of the motorcade. huge slogans of welcome hung from tall buildings. comrade nicolae ceausescu and his wife elena ceausescu accompanied by comrade chou en-lai, and comrade ion gheorghe maurer accompanied by comrades huang yung-sheng and chang chun-chiao, rode in open cars past the welcoming crowds lining the thoroughfare for a dozen kilometres long. people waved bouquets and coloured scarves. they entnusiastically shouted: "salute to the fraternal romanian people exclamation" "salute to comrade nicolae ceausescu exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and romania exclamation" and other slogans. they expressed firm support for the romanian people in their just struggle to defend national independence and state sovereignty and oppose foreign interference and in their effort to carry on socialist construction independently and self-reliantly.

CPC Central Committee, State Council Give Grand Banquet to Warmly Welcome Comrade Ceausescu and Romanian Party and Government Delegation He Leads

(NCNA-English Peking, June 1, 1971)

the central committee of the communist party of china and the state council of the people's republic of china gave a grand banquet this evening to warmly welcome the romanian party and government delegation headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council.

attending the banquet were comrade nicolae ceausescu, comrade elena ceausescu, wife of comrade ceausescu, and comrades ion gheorghe maurer, manea manescu, dumitru popa, ion iliescu, george macovescu and aurel duma and his wife, as well as the personnel accompanying the delegation, members of the romanian embassy in peking and other romanian comrades now visiting peking.

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, who are paying a visit to tientsin, returned specially to attend the banquet.

attending were chinese party and state leading comrades chou en-lai, huang yung-sheng, chang chun-chiao, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, yen chien-ying, yen chun, wu fa-hsien, li tso-peng, chiu hui-tso, chi teng-kuei, li teh-sheng and kuo mo-jo.

the banquet was held in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people. the national flags of romania and china hung side by side in the hall. when comrade ceausescu and mme. ceausescu, comrade maurer and other distinguished romanian guests entered the hall in the company of comrades chou en-lai, huang yung-sheng and chang chun-chiao and other comrades, warm applause rose amid the music in honour of the friendly envoys of the romanian people.

at the banquet, comrade chou en-lai and comrade ceausescu made speeches in praise of the friendship between the two parties, countries and peoples of china and romania (the full texts of the speeches have been issued separately)

in his speech, comrade chou en-lai extended a warm welcome to the distinguished romanian guests on behalf of chairman mao tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao, and on behalf of the chinese communist party, the chinese government and people. he said: in its current visit to china, the party and government delegation headed by comrade ceausescu has brought us the profound friendship of the romanian people, and this constitutes a support and encouragement to the chinese people. our romanian comrades may rest assured that tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the chinese people will always stand together with them and firmly support them in their struggle to defend and build their motherland. we believe that the friendly visit to china by the romanian party and government delegation will certainly make valuable contributions to the further strengthening of the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between our two parties, countries and peoples.

in his speech, comrade ceausescu said: i am very glad to convey the warm and comradely regards of the central committee of the romanian communist party, the members of the romanian communist party and the entire working people of our country to the central committee of the communist party of china, to comrade chairman mao tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms comrade lin piao, to our friend premier chou en-lai and to the members of the chinese communist party and the entire chinese people.

he stated: the power and lastingness of our relations stem from the fact that they are based on the unflinching foundation of the principles of marxism-leninism and socialist internationalism, of the respect of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, equal rights and comradely mutual assistance. the visit we are paying to your country will lead to the expansion of the relations of friendship, cooperation and fraternal solidarity between the parties, the countries and the peoples of the two countries. the socialist republic of romania and the people's republic of china will support each other and will in the future, too, act together in the fight against imperialism, for the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism in the world.

the speeches by comrade chou en-lai and comrade ceausescu were followed by the playing of the national anthems of romania and china. their speeches won rounds of warm applause. during the banquet chinese and romanian revolutionary songs were played.

present at the banquet were prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of the state of cambodia;

general duong sam ol, minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and his wife; thiounn mumm, keat chhon and thiounn prasith, ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia; van piny, second vice-minister, and his wife; and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

also present were:

members and alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee yu sang, kuang jen-nung, liu hsien-chuan, liu hsi-chang, chen shih-chu, li chiang, li shui-ching, wu teh, wu jui-lin, chang tsai-chien, chiu chuang-cheng, yu chiu-li, keng piao, chien chin-kuang, ni chih-fu, fang yi, liu hsi-yao, wu chung, chang shih-chung and huang tso-chen;

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress pei shih-chang, wu yu-hsun, chi fang, chu ko-chen and hsieh fu-min;

leading members of the departments under the c.p.c. central committee and the government departments, the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chi peng-fei, li yao-wen, han nien-lung, chen ten-no, wang liang-en, jen yun-chung, feng hsuan, shen chien, pai hsiang-kuo, cheng yi-shan, liu ta-yu, chen mao, li liang-han, sun hsiao-feng, chen shao-kun, sha feng, yang chieh, chang wen-pi, han tsung-cheng, yen chun, tsui hsing, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, chao lan-hsiang, hsu han-ping, tien wei-hsin, tai chin-chuan, sung yu-lin, kuang yu-min, yao kuo-min, yuan hua-ping, chai cheng-wen, tsao cheng, chang chi-chin, liu chien-kung, lu ying, yu hui-yung, wang kuo-chuan, ma jen-hui, and representatives of the china-romania friendship people's commune chou jui-ching, yang chung-hsing and li li-hsiang, and chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng.

Comrade Chou En-lai's Speech at Banquet in Honor of Romanian Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, June 1, 1971)

following is the full text of comrade chou en-lai's speech at the banquet given this evening by the central committee of the communist party of china and the state council in honour of the party and government delegation of romania led by comrade nicolae ceausescu:

respected comrade nicolae ceausescu and mme. ceausescu,
respected comrade ion gheorghe maurer,
dear comrades of the romanian party and government delegation,
comrades and friends,

the romanian party and government delegation led by comrade ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council of the socialist republic of romania, has arrived in peking today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china and the chinese government. comrade ceausescu and comrade maurer are our old friends, with whom we have had many contacts and exchanges. now you have come to our country for another visit, and this gives us a feeling of particular warmth. on behalf of chairman

mao tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao and on behalf of the chinese communist party, the chinese government and people, i now express warm welcome to our distinguished guests from romania.

we are very happy that the head of state of cambodia samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk have honoured us with their presence at our banquet.

comrades, the present international situation is most favourable to the peoples of the world. a new upsurge in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys is continuing to mount throughout the world. the heroic peoples of viet nam, cambodia and laos have badly battered the u.s. aggressors on the indochinese battlefront, landing them in an awkward dilemma, and have won great victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the struggle of the peoples of china, korea, japan and other asian countries against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries is gaining momentum. the international united front against u.s. imperialism has expanded greatly. coordinating with and supporting each other, the revolutionary struggles of the people of the world and the struggle of the medium and small countries that are uniting to resist the power politics of the superpowers have merged into a mighty revolutionary torrent, vigorously pounding at the reactionary rule of imperialism. u.s. imperialism and its lackeys are finding things tougher and tougher. however, they are not reconciled to their defeat and will still conduct desperate struggles; and there will still be twists and reversals in the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries. therefore, the people of various countries must heighten their vigilance, strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle, and only by so doing can they advance continuously in victory.

we are glad to see that under the leadership of the romanian communist party headed by comrade ceausescu, the romanian people have won important victories in their struggle of opposing big-power chauvinism and building socialism. they have withstood foreign pressure, foiled imperialist control, interference and threats of aggression and courageously defended their national independence and state sovereignty. persevering in self-reliance, they have overcome numerous difficulties and rapidly developed their national economy; and a thriving atmosphere prevails throughout the country. the romanian people are a people who have backbone, and tempered through the struggles, they have become even more staunch. united around the romanian communist party, the fraternal romanian people are advancing in big strides along the road of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands. as comrade ceausescu has said, "when a people are determined to safeguard their independence and freedom, there is no force on earth which can bring them to their knees and subjugate them." this expresses the romanian people's firm will to unite and fight and their confidence in victory. the chinese people highly admire the romanian people for their revolutionary spirit of defying brute force, daring to struggle and working hard for the prosperity of their country, and heartily rejoice over the daily-increasing prosperity of the socialist republic of romania.

the romanian party, government and people have consistently supported the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and romania is one of the first countries to recognize the royal government of national union of cambodia. the romanian people have

supported the revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries and made contributions to the revolutionary cause of the world people. the chinese people highly appraise this just stand of romania.

dear romanian comrades exclamation in recent years, the friendly relations between our two parties, countries and peoples have greatly developed. the friendship and unity between us have been continuously strengthened, and our cooperation and mutual assistance in various fields have daily expanded. comrade mao tsetung has said: "the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other." our romanian comrades have given us active support and assistance in international struggle and in our cause of national construction. in their current visit to china, the party and government delegation headed by comrade ceauscu has brought us the profound friendship of the romanian people, and this constitutes a support and encouragement to the chinese people. for this, we express our sincere thanks.

the friendly relations between our two parties, countries and peoples are based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and are strictly in conformity with the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit, and they can stand tests. our romanian comrades may rest assured that tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the chinese people will always stand together with them and firmly support them in their struggle to defend and build their motherland. we believe that the friendly visit to china by the romanian party and government delegation will certainly make valuable contributions to the further strengthening of the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between our two parties, countries and peoples. we wish you success in your visit.

now i propose a toast

to the fraternal friendship and unity between our two parties, countries and peoples,

to the prosperity of the socialist republic of romania,

to the health of comrade nicolae ceausescu and mme. ceausescu,

to the health of samdech norodom sihanouk and mme. sihanouk,

to the health of comrade ion gheorghe maurer,

to the health of all the other comrades of the romanian party and government delegation,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of all our comrades and friends present here exclamation

Comrade Ceausescu's Speech at the Welcoming Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, June 1, 1971)

following is the full text of comrade nicolae ceausescu's speech at the banquet given this evening by the central committee of the chinese communist party and the state council in honour of the romanian party and government delegation he is leading:

dear comrade chou en-lai,

dear comrades and friends,

i would like first of all to warmly thank the central committee of the chinese communist party and the government of the people's republic of china for the invitation to pay this visit to china, to be the guests of the great chinese people, and to directly get acquainted in this way with their work and achievements. i would also like to express hearty thanks for the comradely atmosphere and lofty hospitality of our reception, for the appreciative words addressed to our party and people. particularly, i wish to express the thanks to the population of peking for the festive, enthusiastic and friendly reception granted to us. we view in all this a telling expression of the feelings of esteem and sympathy the romanian and chinese peoples mutually nurture, of the relations of friendship and internationalist solidarity between our parties, countries and peoples.

i am very glad to convey the warm and comradely regards of the central committee of the romanian communist party, the members of the romanian communist party and the entire working people of our country to the central committee of the communist party of china, to comrade chairman mao tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms comrade lin piao, to our friend premier chou en-lai and to the members of the chinese communist party and the entire chinese people.

the romanian communist party, the government of socialist romania and our entire people highly value the relations of fraternal friendship with the chinese communist party, with the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people.

the romanian-chinese friendship is deeply rooted in the remote past of our peoples. these relations have been still more developed in the years of revolutionary fight against exploitation and oppression.

we are glad to note that, in the conditions of the victorious socialist revolution in the two countries, of building the new system, these relations witness a positive course on all planes -- political, economic, technical and scientific.

the power and lastingness of our relations stem from the fact that they are based on the unflinching foundation of the principles of marxism-leninism and socialist internationalism, of the respect of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, equal rights and comradely mutual assistance.

we are convinced that the romanian delegation's visit to the people's republic of china, the talks we will conduct with the party and state leaders of people's china will go down in the history of the romanian-chinese relations as an important contribution to better mutual acquaintance, to strengthening the

fraternal friendship and cooperation between our parties, governments and peoples, to the benefit of both countries, of the anti-imperialist fight, of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

dear comrades,

the romanian people follow with special interest the ample activity being carried on by the chinese people for building the new society, the successes registered by the working people of people's china in advancing economy, science, and culture, in the strengthening and many-sided flourishing of their socialist homeland. we sincerely rejoice over the great renewing transformations following which china has become a powerful socialist state, with an economy in full upsurge, with tremendous technical and scientific potential.

all these successes are the fruits of the selfless work of the diligent and gifted chinese people under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by comrade mao tsetung -- a party having a rich revolutionary experience, a party steeled in heat of the long battles for national and social liberation, for the triumph of the anti-imperialist revolution, for the building of the new social system.

the romanian communist party, our entire people particularly assess the role of the people's republic of china in the fight against imperialism, for the social and national liberation of the peoples, for peace and security in the world. developments show that the main questions of contemporary international life cannot be successfully solved without the participation of the people's republic of china.

dear comrades,

last month our party has celebrated its 50th foundation anniversary. the romanian people reviewed, on the occasion, the achievements registered in the course of years, under the party's leadership, in its fight for freeing itself from exploitation and oppression, for building the new system.

at present, our people are taking resolute actions for the smooth fulfillment of the plan formulated by the tenth congress of the party. the fulfilment of this plan will mark a decisive step along the road of building the many-sidedly developed socialist society.

our party and government pay special attention to the expansion of the friendship, alliance and cooperation with all the socialist countries, with all the communist and workers' parties.

considering that in present-day conditions the unity of the socialist countries and of the international communist and working-class movement are an essential factor of strengthening the anti-imperialist front, the revolutionary and progressive forces from everywhere, our party and state make every effort for the overcoming of the difficulties existing at present in the relations between the socialist countries and between the communist parties, actively campaign for strengthening their cohesion in the fight against imperialism and reactionaries, for socialism and peace in the world.

in the anti-imperialist struggle, the new nationalist countries that have come into being on the ruins of former colonial empires are playing an important role. they are fighting for an independent development, against foreign

oppression and domination in all their forms and against neo-colonialism in all its forms.

characteristic of our epoch is the powerful upsurge witnessed by the revolutionary process, the fact that increasingly broader social forces are rising to fight against imperialism, for social liberation and national independence, for peace and cooperation among peoples. naturally, we cannot forget that the imperialist circles continuously try to attempt upon the peoples' independence and sovereignty, conduct a policy of pressure, of immixture and dictate, support reactionary regimes in various countries by the force of arms, create and entertain hot-beds of tension and conflict in various regions of the globe, that as long as imperialism and its aggressive policy continue to exist, the danger of a new world war will persist also. but an objective analysis of the balance of forces on a world-wide level demonstrates, however, the superiority of the forces of progress and peace, as well as the fact that imperialism can no longer impose arbitrarily its policy. as comrade mao tsetung has pointed out, "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today." by acting united, the world peoples can guarantee the progressive development of society and safeguard world peace and security.

the party, the romanian government and people give their full support to the righteous fight waged by the vietnamese people, by the other peoples in indochina, against the american imperialist aggression and for the cessation of war in viet nam, for the total withdrawal of the u.s. troops from that region, for the respect of the right of the vietnamese, cambodian and laotian peoples to decide their own destinies.

as a european country, romania firmly acts for the establishment of a climate of security and peace on our continent, for the realization of an all-european conference, convinced as she is that every step towards the improvement of the situation in europe -- wherefrom two world wars broke in the past -- will have a positive impact on the whole international atmosphere.

setting out from the reality that states with different social systems exist in the world, our country actively campaigns for the achievement of peaceful coexistence, for expanded cooperation among states based on the principles of independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and equal rights. the full entrenchment of these principles in the relations among countries and peoples will be a powerful blow dealt to the imperialist policy of domination and interference, of poisoning and tensioning international relations; this would also be a guarantee of the free and unhampered development of the peoples, of their fruitful cooperation, in conditions of peace and security.

romania considers her lofty duty to militate, alongside of all the peace-loving forces, for the achievement of general and total disarmament and, first of all, of nuclear disarmament and for the abolition of the military blocs and the dismantling of the military bases on the territories of other states, the withdrawal of troops within their national boundaries, the reduction of the military budgets as well as other such like actions meant to diminish the danger of war.

dear comrades,

in concluding, i want to express once again the conviction that the visit we are paying to your country will lead to the

expansion of the relations of friendship, cooperation and fraternal solidarity between the parties, the countries and the peoples of the two countries, that the socialist republic of romania and the people's republic of china will support each other and will in the future, too, act together in the fight against imperialism, for the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism in the world.

voicing this conviction, allow me please to raise a toast

to the health of chairman mao tsetung and mme. mao tsetung exclamation

to the health of vice-chairman lin piao and mme. lin piao exclamation

to the health of premier chou en-lai exclamation

to the health of the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and mme. sihanouk exclamation

to the health of the respected diplomatic representatives and their wives present exclamation

to your health, to the health of all present here exclamation

to the prosperity of the people's republic of china and the great chinese people exclamation

to the lasting friendship between the parties, countries and peoples of romania and china exclamation

to the victory of socialism and peace in the world exclamation

Composition of Party and Government Delegation of Romanian Socialist Republic

(NCNA-English Peking, June 1, 1971)

following is the composition of the party and government delegation of the romanian socialist republic:

leader of the delegation: nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council; and his wife elena ceausescu.

members of the delegation:

ion gheorghe maurer, member of the executive committee and of the permanent presidium of the central committee of the r.c.p. and chairman of the council of ministers of the romanian socialist republic;

manea manescu, member of the executive committee and of the permanent presidium and secretary of the central committee of the r.c.p. and vice-president of the state council;

dumitru popa, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the r.c.p., first secretary of the bucharest municipal committee of the r.c.p. and mayor of bucharest;

ion iliescu, alternate member of the executive committee and secretary of the central committee of the r.c.p.;

george macovescu, member of the central committee of the r.c.p. and first vice-minister of foreign affairs of the romanian socialist republic;

aurel duma, member of the central committee of the r.c.p. and romanian ambassador to china;

advisers and experts in the delegation:

ion florescu, alternate member of the central committee of the r.c.p. and chief of the office of the central committee of the r.c.p.;

stefan andrei, alternate member of the central committee of the r.c.p. and first deputy head of the international department of the central committee of the r.c.p.;

constantin mitea, alternate member of the central committee of the r.c.p. and counsellor of the central committee of the r.c.p.;

emilian dobrescu, alternate member of the central committee of the r.c.p. and counsellor of the central committee of the r.c.p.;

ion margineanu, alternate member of the central committee of the r.c.p. and director general of the "agerpres";

gheorghe rosu, division head of the foreign relations department of the central committee of the r.c.p.;

ion dorobantu, first secretary in the ministry of foreign affairs of the romanian socialist republic and chinese language translator;

eufrosina dorobantu (female), chinese language translator;

platareanu mihail, second secretary in the ministry of foreign affairs of the romanian socialist republic and french language translator;

lungu grigore, member of the staff of the office of the central committee of the r.c.p. and stenographer;

constantin mateescu, stenographer;

constantin stoica, vice-chairman of the state security council of romania;

major general nicolae plesita, of the state security council of romania; and

nicolae nastase, private secretary to the general secretary of the r.c.p.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Chinese Ambassador Gives Reception in Honor of Somali Government Educational Delegation

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, May 30, 1971)

fan tso-kai, chinese ambassador to somalia, gave a reception here yesterday evening in honour of the somali government educational delegation which recently paid a visit to china.

the delegation returned here on may 18 after its friendly visits to the democratic people's republic of korea and china.

major abdirazzak mohamed abucar, head of the delegation, member of the somali supreme revolutionary council and secretary of state for education, and other members of the delegation were present at the reception, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

US

US Veterans Demonstrate against US Imperialist Aggression in Indochina

(NCNA-English Peking, June 1, 1971)

several hundred u.s. veterans who had been forced to take part in the aggressive war against viet nam held a demonstration yesterday in boston, capital of massachusetts to protest against the nixon administration's war of aggression in indochina, according to washington reports.

the demonstrators repeatedly shouted "bring our brothers home" and other slogans against the aggressive war along their way. the demonstration had the support of more than 10,000 people of various sections of boston.

the veterans arrived in boston after a 4-day march from concord, capital of new hampshire. upon their arrival in lexington, massachusetts, on may 29, they met with various kinds of harassment from the reactionary local authorities, which issued an order forbidding them to camp in the lexington park, and arrested about 400 of them. however, under the pressure of the masses, the reactionary authorities had to release the arrested. the demonstrators arrived in boston yesterday according to schedule.

activities against the war of aggression were also held by veterans in media, pennsylvania, on the same day.

on may 30, when the u.s. secretary of state rogers tried to defend the nixon administration's policy of aggression against viet nam at a commencement ceremony of colgate university -- his alma mater, in hamilton, new york, he met with opposition from the students of the university. a student representative read out a statement signed by 159 graduating seniors, saying: "the following seniors ... wish to go on record as expressing their extreme dissatisfaction with american foreign policy in southeast asia. we pledge that if drafted we will not accept a combat role in indochina."

Over 20,000 US Tele-Communications Workers On Strike

(NCNA-English Peking, June 1, 1971)

over 20,000 employees of the western union telegraph company across the united states went on strike at 00:01 a.m. today protesting against the cruel exploitation by monopoly capital and demanding higher wages, according to reports from washington.

the real wages of the american workers have constantly decreased as a result of the daily worsening financial-economic crisis, runaway inflation and soaring prices in the united states. with a view to defending their right of living, the employees of the company raised their demand for wage increases. they decided to hold the strike after the management arbitrarily refused their demand.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

June 11, 1971 No. 4916

****
* NATIONAL *
****

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Conscientiously Study Revolutionary Theory in Conjunction with Current Work Practice

- Standing committee of Party committee of Air Force unit promotes revolutionary style of study that combines theory with practice

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 27, 1971)

(NCNA Changchun, May 25, 1971) The standing committee members of the Party committee of a certain unit of the PLA Air Force, in compliance with the revolutionary style of combining theory with practice consistently advocated by Chairman Mao, have conscientiously studied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought with reference to current work practice, heightened the results of study, and strengthened their initiative in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Since the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress, the standing committee members of the Party committee of this unit have attached even greater importance to reading and study. Following Chairman Mao's teaching, "One must study the theory of Marxism-Leninism with a purpose and combine Marxist-Leninist theory with the actual movement of the Chinese revolution. The object is to seek from this theory the stand, viewpoint and method with which to solve the theoretical and tactical problems of the Chinese revolution," they are not satisfied with a general understanding of the basic content when reading Marxist-Leninist books and Chairman Mao's writings, but lay emphasis on maintaining the principle of unity between theory and practice, study with problems in mind, and study and apply in a living manner, so that better results may be obtained from study and revolutionary theory may truly be used to lead and guide current work practice.

When reading such Marxist-Leninist works as the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," "The Civil War in France" and "The State and Revolution," they studied in conjunction with Chairman Mao's teaching, "According to the

Marxist theory of the state, the army is the chief component of state power. Whoever wants to seize and keep state power must have a strong army" and realized more deeply that in order to seize and consolidate power the proletariat must hold on tightly to their guns and build a strong people's army in line with Chairman Mao's idea of army building. In view of the fact that, under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the army has to shoulder the glorious task of guarding against aggression by external enemies and preventing capitalist restoration from the inside, they deeply felt that speaking for the leadership cadres of the unit as a whole, in order to struggle for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, they must energetically carry out the revolutionization and militarized construction of the unit better and lead the broad masses of comrades and fighters in their advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Many of the comrades said, "The foundation of the army is the soldiers, and the foundation of a company is the point of bayonets. All work must have its root in the company. To carry out the building of a unit well, it is necessary to grasp the company and the basic level."

After understanding was heightened, everybody made an analysis of the grasping of the basic level in the past, studied steps concretely for administering the basic level better and also put them into immediate action. The secretary of the Party committee led a work group to eleven dispersed companies carrying out duties in the field to investigate and comprehend the condition of revolutionization and militarized construction of these companies, investigated problems together with the cadres of the companies and concretely helped them to implement "four firsts" in a solid manner. Five of the seven members of the standing committee regularly went deep into the basic level to help with the work there. Because they applied the Marxist revolutionary theory they learned in grasping work practice at the basic level, not only was the efficiency of their study advanced, but basic level construction was also strengthened. This enabled them to realize deeply that "by integrating revolutionary practice with theory, there will be a purpose in study and an orientation for work. The more one studies the greater will be the interest, and the more one works, the greater will be the zeal."

The deputy secretary of the Party committee of this unit read some of the Marxist-Leninist works in the past, but did not apply them well in directing revolutionary practice. After the 2nd plenum of the 9th CCP Central Committee, he not only made good use of his time for diligent study of Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writing, but also paid more attention to making serious effort on "application," striving to master Marxism from the true combination of theory with practice, and heighten his ability to differentiate between true and false Marxism. He read over again such works as Lenin's "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and Chairman Mao's "On Practice" and "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From," and in the light of the reality of the struggle between the two lines, fiercely criticized the idealistic transcendentalism disseminated by Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and their kind of political swindlers and deepened his comprehension of the epistemology of Marxism-Leninism.

Very recently, when he went to a subordinate unit to help its leading body carry out the development of revolutionized thinking correctly in compliance with Lenin's teaching, "The standpoint of life, of practice, should be the first and fundamental in the theory of knowledge," he persisted in going deeply into reality, investigating and studying, seeking members of the Party committee out for chats, and acquainting himself carefully with conditions and problems.

Later, having a target at which to let fly his arrows he operated a study class and guided the members of the Party committee to study, with problems in mind, Chairman Mao's great teaching on the training of successors for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and unfolded criticism and self-criticism conscientiously. From that he further strengthened the initiative of the Party committee members in the implementation of the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th Congress." In the course of helping the leading body to strengthen the development of revolutionized thinking, this deputy secretary of the Party committee further realized that only by going deep into reality, and by investigation and study, could the materialist theory of reflection be maintained, idealistic transcendentalism opposed, and work carried out properly in a solid and down-to-earth manner.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches, "Those experienced in work must take up the study of theory and must read seriously. Only then will they be able to systematize and synthesize their experience and raise it to the level of theory. Only then will they not mistake their partial experience for universal truth and not commit empiricist errors." In accordance with this teaching of Chairman Mao, the standing committee members of the Party committee of this unit have attached great importance to integrating conscientious reading with the summing up of work experience, and to change the summing up of work experience into a process of study again.

In this unit there is an army-civilian joint defense advanced unit, which since its inception has always maintained and obtained better results in unfolding mass work and carrying out army-civilian joint defense in a big way. There was a time when the Party committee discovered that the work of this unit was not as outstanding as before, and dispatched a standing committee member to help strengthen its work. This standing committee member by means of penetrating investigation and study was able to see through the cause of some of the problems that appeared in the work of this unit, which was due to the fact that the members of the leading body could see only the victory after the struggle while their understanding of the struggle after the victory was inadequate, and as a result their concept of the class struggle gradually became dull.

Thereupon, together with everyone, he took the problem and studied over again the Party's basic line throughout the historical period of socialism as well as opened up the consciousness of members of the leading body to combat-self and repudiate-revisionism. Because of that he effectively heightened the awareness of all to the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, provided an impetus to the penetrating implementation of the "two resolutions" and the development of the army-civilian joint

defense work. After the incident, when this standing committee member was helping this unit with the summing up of work experience, he once again studied over the theories of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought on class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat, and deeply recognized that "if the comprehension of the Party's basic line is deep-going among the members of the leading body, the implementation of the two 'resolutions' will be consciously carried out, and the accomplishments in the building of the unit and army-civilian joint defense will be outstanding. However if members of the leading body bear only in mind the concrete line, the concrete policy, and forgetting the basic line of the Party, the amount of accomplishment achieved will stand still, cease to advance and as a result work will become misguided." That is why the chief link to grasp in building the unit is to grasp the building of the leading body, and in grasping the building of the leading body it is necessary to grasp well education in the basic line.

* * *

ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT

Go Deeply into Reality and Among the Masses by Moving Meetings to the Basic Level

- Party committee and revolutionary committee of No. 7 Corporation of 7th Bureau of State Capital Construction Commission change style of leadership work

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 27, 1971)

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Having close ties with the masses is most fundamental in reforming State organs," the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the No. 7 Corporation of the 7th Bureau under the State Capital Construction Commission have conscientiously changed their style of leadership by going deeply into reality and among the masses and moving all meetings to the basic level so as to stimulate the ideological revolutionization of the leading bodies and to strengthen the initiative in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The No. 7 Corporation of the 7th Bureau is a capital construction agency with operational units scattered over a wide area. For a time, owing to the numerous meetings held mostly at the top level, the principal responsible persons and personnel of organs under the Corporation had little time to go to the lower level. With members of the revolutionary committees of the basic level dashing to the upper level for meetings all the time, the penetrating development in mass work and investigation and study work was affected. Since the establishment of the Party committee of the Corporation, members of the committee, by studying over again Chairman Mao's teaching of having close ties with the masses, have further realized that in order to do their work well, they must go deeply into reality and among the masses. They think that moving some of the meetings to the basic level is a good way of overcoming bureaucratism and having close ties with the masses. Therefore, shouldering their luggage and walking on foot, they have left their offices and gone deeply among the masses and into reality, moving some of the important meetings which could be moved to the basic level and to the frontline of production.

In order to revolutionize these meetings, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the No. 7 Corporation of the 7th Bureau have made a greater change in the adaptability of their ideological and work methods. They have succeeded in:

1. Carrying out ample investigation and study before a meeting.

They usually spend a great deal of time in making investigation and study by staying at selected spots, by cultivating and setting up typical examples to lay the groundwork for holding the meetings in the basic level in a solid manner. By closely coordinating the general and specific policies of the Party with the concrete conditions of the units and on the basis of the situation and tasks at various stages and the condition of

various basic level units and the typical examples grasped, they are able to determine the content and the place for the meetings. Keeping in mind a picture of the over-all situation, holding typical examples and with typical examples setting the pace, so that problems to be solved could be aimed at, they have succeeded in running the meetings in a more concrete, active and lively manner. By means of investigation and study, they have discovered and cultivated the typical example of the experience of the workers and masses of the No. 1 construction team in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's philosophical writings. When the communique of the 2nd plenum of the 9th Congress was published, they immediately convened in this construction team a study-discussion-application meeting for the study of philosophy which effectively set in motion the development of a mass movement for the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophical writings throughout the Corporation.

2. Putting up a "Notice To Reassure the Public."

In order to clear the main topic of the meetings, gather together the problems and make the meetings brief, several days before each meeting the Party committee and revolutionary committee would put up a notice informing the committee members of the purpose, the agenda and the time and place for the meeting, so that they could do their preparation well. At the same time, by means of mobilizing the leading members at various levels to transmit the message to the masses so they could understand clearly the significance of the meeting, the leading members could bring the views of the masses back to the meeting and enable it to receive more widespread mass support.

3. Inviting the workers and the masses to take part in the meeting.

In accordance with the concrete content and facts of the meeting, as many worker's representatives as possible should be invited to attend the meetings, so that the masses could express their views directly. Particularly in the case of rectification meetings of the Party committee and the revolutionary committee, worker presentatives should be invited to attend each time. At such meetings the leading members should modestly listen to the criticism and the views of the masses to stimulate the revolutionization of their leading body.

4. Carrying out reporting and implementation work well.

At each meeting, in accordance with the concrete condition of various basic level units the comrades invariably make reports, so that the general and specific policies of the Party may be presented to the broad masses of people. At meetings with worker representatives participating, the reports are properly made by the cadres with the help of the worker representatives. At some meetings, an investigation should be carried out after the reports on the condition of the process of implementation and to make a timely summing up so that there would be a follow-up on things initiated.

5. Leading cadres going to the basic level to hold meetings should insist on bringing along their own luggage, eat and live together with the working masses, as well as setting aside a certain period to labor and study together with them, unfolding revolutionary great criticism and repudiation with them, learning from them and speeding up their own remolding of world outlook.

Since the latter part of 1969 after the Party committee of the No. 7 Corporation of the 7th Bureau was formed, rectification meetings, production planning meetings, discussion and application meetings as well as conferences of activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, grasp-revolution stimulate-production and technical innovation experience exchange meetings have been held in succession within the time of more than one and a half years. By means of such meetings held at the basic level, the phenomenon of too many telephone calls, too many documents and reports and too many people sitting in the office has been overcome, office work has been reduced and good results have been achieved in consolidating the organ and simplifying its structure. A large number of typical models has been discovered, cultivated and propagated which inspired the penetrating development of revolution and production in the whole Corporation.

* * *

REVOLUTION AND PRODUCTION

Forever Uphold the Policy of Grasping Revolution and Promoting Production

by

CCP Committee of Nank'ou Engines, Rolling Stock and Machine Works

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 26, 1971)

Shown kind concern by great leader Chairman Mao and guided by the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th congress," the broad masses of workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals of our works hold high the banner of the "Constitution of Anshan Iron and Steel Company," take Tach'ing Oilfield as a model, give prominence to proletarian politics, and persevere in putting revolution in command of production and using revolution to lead production. As a result, revolution develops in ever greater depth and production increases incessantly.

In the past two years and more, our works has regarded it a fundamental task to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and to educate man with Mao Tse-tung's thought. With class struggle and line struggle as the key links, it perseveringly assigns the fundamental task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat to the basic level. It carries out revolutionary mass criticism continuously. Each of its workshop is a post in the struggle for production and also a battleground for the criticism and repudiation of the bourgeoisie. The leading groups at all levels make strenuous efforts to remold their world outlook and to strengthen their initiative in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The broad masses of workers and staff members and their dependents take the bright "May 7" road indicated by Chairman Mao, quickening revolutionization of their thinking. Revolution pushes production forward. In 1969 and 1970, this works overfulfilled the state plans ahead of schedule. In 1971, the total value of its output increased by nearly 150 percent as against that in 1965 before the great cultural revolution. In the first four months of this year, it has also overfulfilled the monthly state plans regarding the major economic targets of quantity, quality, and variety of products and profit returned to the state.

Practice shows that: to prevent a socialist enterprise forever from changing its political color and to advance triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line forever, we must forever give prominence to proletarian politics and persevere in the great policy of grasping revolution and promoting production.

Correctly Handle the Relationship Between Politics and Work, Put Revolution and Production in Right Positions

On the industrial front, should we persevere in putting politics in command and give prominence to proletarian politics, or should we put

professional work in command and attach prime importance to production? This is a fierce struggle between the two lines. Political swindlers like renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and their agents in our works always opposed the putting of proletarian politics in command and audaciously spread the reactionary "theory of productivity" and "theory of the dying out of class struggle." They said nonsensically that Nank'ou works was a simple "economic organization" producing air compressors, water pumps, main shafts and connecting rods. They cried publicly: "The Party, the government, the working class and the League simultaneously work at one point. This point is production." "Production comes first, production comes second, and production, again, comes third."

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary workers and staff members of our works thoroughly criticized and repudiated these counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies. They realized that: In a class society, production always goes on under certain class relations. Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang propagandized "production comes first" for the purpose of making the people forget the class struggle, forget the dictatorship of the proletariat and forget to continue revolution, so as to attain their sinister aim of undermining the socialist revolution and socialist construction and restoring capitalism.

But the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line cannot be eliminated at a single stroke. Meanwhile, "remnants of old ideas reflecting the old system invariably remain in people's minds for a long time, and they do not easily give way." After the new Party committee was established, we often met with two different situations: One was that when production was busy and the tasks were heavy, some comrades only buried themselves in making machine parts, paid no attention to "power" and "line" and neglected the role of politics as commander of production. The other was that some comrades only talked about politics, did not or dared not grasp production, saying that "it is safe to grasp politics but dangerous to grasp production," and neglecting their own jobs.

These two erroneous ideas are actually one and the same thing, that is,they aim at separating revolution from production and politics from professional work. The former is alienated from politics, is a continuation of "production comes first" and reflects the pernicious influence of the "theory of productivity." The latter fails to see that one of the basic tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat is to develop the socialist economy vigorously. It is also alienated from proletarian politics.

Putting revolution and production in their correct relative positions is a question of fundamental importance in running a socialist enterprise well. Great leader Chairman Mao has scientifically summed up the experience of the socialist revolution and socialist construction and put forward a great policy of "grasping revolution and promoting production." We have learned that in order to give prominence to proletarian politics in an enterprise we must perseveringly put revolution in command of production, apply to the work in the enterprise Chairman Mao's brilliant concepts

on political building of the army and the PLA's experience in political work, firmly take class struggle and line struggle as key links, and revolutionize man's thinking properly.

Grasping revolutionization of man's thinking means applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in educating and remolding man. In the past two years or more, we have constantly put the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the first position of all work, persevered in "every-day reading, "held study meetings at all levels and held discussion-application meetings incessantly and continuously, so that class education, line education and education in war preparedness, in current situation and in traditions go on continuously. Precisely for this reason, the broad masses of workers and staff members of the whole works are filled with vigor and vitality, work with all-out efforts, dare to take heavy tasks and are able to overcome any difficulty.

The No. 2 mechanical workshop is an example. This workshop takes a firm hold of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and 61 percent of the total number of its workers are five-good workers. When this works was assigned with many more tasks, some people suggested increasing its manpower and equipment. But the broad masses of workers said: "Man's consciousness cannot be calculated in figures. One who has consciousness can do the work for a few men who have no consciousness. He can use one set of equipment to do the work of a few sets." As a result, inspired by the slogan "We must not allow the train of time to start off late from our stop," they, without increasing manpower and equipment and under the guidance of the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought, conducted technical innovation to economize manpower, to acquire more materials and improve quality. They fulfilled their production plans four months ahead of schedule last year and the year before last.

Persevering in taking the class struggle and the line struggle as the key link means establishing a firm idea of political power and maintaining vigilance even when the situation has improved. The law of class struggle is that class struggle fluctuates and does not occur by fits and starts. Any time we slacken the class struggle even slightly, our economic work will go astray.

In the past two years and more, we tightly grasped the cleaning-up of the class ranks and the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement. Meanwhile, we emphatically adopted the method of class viewpoint and class analysis in handling problems arising in the course of production. We correctly distinguished between the two qualitatively different contradictions and disallowed the least ideas of peace and apathy. Countless facts showed that problems arose in production but the root often lay with class struggle, that problems of production often could not be solved if they were grasped for the sake of production, and that the problems could be solved readily if class struggle was used to activate the struggle for production.

The condition in the forging and metallurgical workshop testified to this point. During the movements of the great alliance and the three-in-one combination and cleaning-up of the class ranks, because effort had been

exerted to grasp class struggle, revolution was carried out well, the workers and the cadres were bold and worked vigorously and production increased. As a result, the monthly output quickly arose from a few thousand articles to ten thousand articles. Later, the leadership of this workshop dropped their guard, thinking that "they could take a good rest since they had own political power." Once the leadership slackened vigilance, the class enemies waged an attack and even jumped out into the open to cause physical accidents and some young workers also cherished erroneous ideas. We helped this workshop seriously sum up experience and lessons, thereby pulling the string of class struggle more tightly, dragging out the class enemies and sharply criticizing and repudiating anarchism. The workers increased their consciousness of the class struggle, took on a completely new outlook and worked with surging revolutionary enthusiasm. They unanimously showed their determination: "In the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains, we definitely shall change the aspects of forging and metallurgy." Spiritual force changed into material force. Production increased by a big margin. A record monthly output of 30,000 articles was created. Last year the annual plan was accomplished 120 days ahead of schedule. This workshop turned from being a backward to being an advanced unit in grasping revolution and promoting production in the whole plant. The masses learned an impressive lesson, saying: "Once the class struggle is neglected, accidents are frequent; when class struggle is grasped, production increases step by step."

Put revolution in the first position! This is an important principle. But revolution cannot replace production. Production cannot be slackened. Slackening of production will result in great danger, which will in return damage revolution. To grasp production under the command of revolution, we must hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and dare to grasp, to supervise, to speak out and to learn.

Daring to grasp means daring to grasp the weak links of production. During the new upsurge of production, we must dare to grasp not only quantity, but also variety, quality and safety. When imbalance arises in a certain link of production, we must dare to grasp an all-round balance. In short, to grasp production for the revolutionary cause, we must achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results and dare to fight against all phenomena that run counter to this demand.

Daring to supervise means daring to take up management. In developing socialist production, man's enthusiasm is the primary factor and it is also necessary to conscientiously establish and improve revolutionized rules and systems. The results of the experiment conducted in the No. 2 mechanical workshop last year show that, on the basis of having done a great deal of ideological and political work, a locality which revolutionizes management can exploit better the enthusiasm of the workers, effectively fight against the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideological tendencies of anarchism and liberalism, and effectively consolidate the base of the socialist economy and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Daring to speak means daring to uncover the contradictions in production and work. After the new upsurge in production, numerous contradictions have been exposed in the enterprise. We have always encouraged uncovering these contradictions and daring to put forth opinions. When quality is not up to the required standard, the economic policy is impaired and so is the technical policy. These problems are pointed out and solved. The course of the development of revolution and production of our works in the past two years and more has been a course of continuously uncovering contradictions, finding out shortcomings, detecting the root cause, spurring the leadership on, and making progress by resolving the contradictions.

Daring to learn means daring to learn technique and professional work for the revolutionary cause and to learn things which are needed by the development of production and which we do not understand for the time being. We have repeatedly repudiated the erroneous ideas of regarding technical work as something insignificant and have adopted concrete measures to enable the old workers to make further advancement technically, to become versed in one job while being capable of doing many other jobs, and to make themselves versatile workers in production. We enable the young workers to master quickly the practical skills of work and the essential technical and theoretical knowledge while intensively learning politics. We enable the revolutionary tecnicians, while receiving re-education from the working class, to get together with the workers to seriously sum up the successful experience in productive techniques and to learn the advanced things at home and abroad. The leading cadres are required to learn to do economic work and manage an enterprise and to become familiar with their line of trade. Otherwise, they are as what Chairman Mao has criticized: "Those who pay no attention to studying production are not good leaders."

Some essential organizational measures must be adopted in order to handle correctly the relationship between revolution and production. We adopt this method of work: A group of workers who have relatively high political consciousness, work vigorously for the revolution and are relatively skilled technically are boldly promoted to the leading posts in the workshop in accordance with Chairman Mao's five requirements for successors to the revolution and Vice Chairman Lin's three standards for selecting and promoting cadres. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, newly-promoted cadres represent 36 percent of the number of cadres in our workshops. They have become a backbone force in grasping revolution and promoting production.

Practice in the past two years and more shows that in a socialist enterprise if production is allowed to clash with politics, the result will be that we grasp the data of production while losing our political bearings, which is a mistake of the line. Similarly, it is very wrong to replace production with politics and to put politics in a high position out of reach. We must acquire all-round understanding of the dialectical relationship between politics and production work, put revolution and production in their correct relative position, give prominence to proletarian politics, and use revolution to command, propel and bring forth production.

Fully Promoting the Enthusiasm of An Enterprise Under the Guidance of the Over-all Viewpoint

Chairman Mao teaches us: "In approaching a problem a Marxist should see the whole as well as the parts." "In drawing up a plan, doing our work and thinking about a problem, we must proceed from the point that China has a population of 600 million." To put revolution perseveringly in command of production, we must firmly establish the over-all point of view. The over-all situation means politics. With the over-all point of view, we shall have an orientation of advance in running production of an enterprise.

Our socialist economy is a planned economy. Therefore, when arranging for production, an enterprise must, in accordance with the state's unified plan, consciously put in the first position the needs of the situation as a whole. Otherwise, we shall fall into blindness, and departmentalism and dispersionism will take shape. If this state of affairs should develop, the whole-people ownership will become "departmental ownership" and "enterprise ownership." If so, the base of the socialist economy will, in essence, disintegrate.

To establish firmly an over-all point of view, we must continuously increase our consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, eliminate the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and fight against non-proletarian ideological deviations of various kinds. Our works went through such a struggle when drawing up a long-term plan.

With railway transportation developing rapidly, the railway machinery processing workshop actively produced large quantities of locomotive and wagon parts of fine quality and of specifications of a complete range to meet the needs of the over-all situation. But a few comrades forgot this over-all situation when drawing up a long-term plan. They thought that increasing the production of machine parts was not a rewarding job and playing the "supporting role" was not so gratifying as playing the "leading role." They therefore suggested slackening the production of machine parts and turning to the making of internal combustion locomotives and, for this reason, made a list of things regarding the expansion of the factory building, the additional supply of large-scale equipment and the allocation of large quantities of raw and semi-finished materials.

Although this was an opinion of only a few people, yet it reflected the struggle between the two world outlooks. Being reluctant to play the "supporting role," this small number of comrades also clamored for "making still greater contributions" toward the socialist motherland and winning glory for great leader Chairman Mao, but actually they first thought of their own enterprise, not the country as a whole. They did not understand that slackening production of machine parts would invariably cause the failure in the timely supply of machine parts for the large numbers of locomotives in use and would even suspend transportation. Meanwhile, they also did not understand that the making of machines was certainly needed by the state but the machines also needed parts and without these parts it

would be impossible to make machines; where there is a "leading actor" there must also be a "supporting actor," and there cannot be a "leading actor" if there is no "supporting actor." If everyone vies for playing the "leading role" in order to show their enthusiasm, this will hinder the unified planning of the state and fail to meet the demand of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. This enthusiasm is by no means the real enthusiasm in socialism.

We have learned deeply from this incident: To put the needs of the Party and the state in the first position, we must continuously fight against the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideas of departmentalism, dispersionism and individualism which neglect the interests of the situation as a whole. Only in this way can we correctly carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

But laying emphasis on the over-all viewpoint toward the revolution does not mean that an enterprise can only wait passively and does nothing. Chairman Mao points out: "It is far better for the initiative to come from two courses than from only one." For this reason, it is still necessary to fully display the enthusiasm of a locality or an enterprise under the unified leadership of the Party. This is our experience: Having a clear picture of the needs of the situation as a whole and having a correct estimate of the subjective and objective conditions, we must firmly implement the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and the policy of "self-reliance and hard struggle." With regard to the products which the state needs urgently and which we can make, we must carry out production in a sweeping manner, by every possible means, in an earth-shaking and down-to-earth manner.

By carrying out production in a sweeping manner, it means doing anything to meet the state's urgent needs. In carrying out the tasks assigned by the state or the tasks of assisting other factories, we must keep in mind the interests of the revolution as a whole, do these tasks unhesitatingly even if there are many difficulties, and value every minute to do them.

To guarantee the fulfillment of the state's major items of construction and the production of war materials, our units last year did the tasks of aiding other units, representing nearly 20 percent of the total value of annual output. We ordered the masses to go forward in the face of difficulties and to firmly accomplish various tasks of aiding other units.

To develop the production of internal combustion locomotives, the state urgently needed us to turn out such important parts as big motors, bearings and electronic parts. We were unprepared and we did not have factory buildings, big cranes and precision equipment. But because we displayed the revolutionary spirit in carrying out production in a sweeping manner and exploited the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses, we accomplished ahead of schedule the tasks of trial-making these new products. This year, although our tasks of producing internal combustion locomotive parts had been increased

by 11 times, yet we overfulfilled the plan by 36.8 percent four months ahead of schedule. The masses said this well: "The needs of the over-all situation means the orientation in which we should advance." "So long as we keep in mind the interests of the situation as a whole in carrying out production, we can make contributions toward the revolution."

By employing every possible means, it means we must fully tap the latent potentials of an enterprise, work with our hands and never be idlers. Last year, the state assigned our factory the task of trial-making silicon rectifier and silicon controllable rectifier parts. Accomplishing this task needed 51 additional sets of equipment. At that moment, some people suggested making a list of the things needed and asking the state to supply them. But we did not do this. Instead, we perseveringly aroused the masses.

Adopting the methods of taking an inventory of the warehouse, tapping latent potentials, repairing used articles, utilizing rejects, innovating the equipment, using substitutes, and combining the indigenous and foreign methods of production, we self-reliantly made more than 40 pieces of major equipment including a sintering furnace, a diffusion furnace and a hydrogen furnace, saving some 200,000 yuan for the state and fulfilling the task of trial-making of products ahead of schedule.

In the past two years and more, we self-reliantly made more than 160 sets of equipment and achieved more than 700 items of technical innovation. With the help of some fraternal units, we built some relatively advanced technical projects, such as the new gas station where coal gas was obtained by cracking heavy oil. The overwhelming majority of these projects were completed by us by taking inventories of warehouses and by tapping potentials. In last year alone, we collected more than 6,400 tons of iron and steel rejects for further use. The workers learned an impressive lesson, saying: "The more we take an inventory of the warehouse, the more will our enterprise prosper; the more we tap the potentials, the more we find the potentials inexhaustible."

Carrying out production in an earth-shaking and down-to-earth manner means combining revolutionary vigor with a scientific attitude. In running industry, we must have revolutionary vigor and the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death.

Last year, we were assigned with many new tasks so that we needed a new factory building with a span of 18 meters and a floor area of 5,000 square meters. If construction of this project was to be built by some building contractor, it would need a capital outlay of some 800,000 yuan and take one to two years to complete. The workers said: "Socialist construction is not achieved by 'waiting' but by 'working.'" We decided to launch a mass movement on a big scale. Seven brick-layers and eight carpenters formed the backbone technical force and the workers and the staff members and their dependents and the PLA's propaganda team stationed in this works worked together, gathering rocks, making ready the building materials, laying the foundation stones, building the walls and putting up the pillars and the

beams. After five months' hard struggle, they built this big workshop at a cost of less than 500,000 yuan. Some other buildings including a school building covering an area of 5,000 square meters were also constructed at the same time.

Last year, in this spirit of hard work again, they reclaimed close to 400 mow of land to set up a "May 7" agricultural farm and accumulated more than 1,000 cubic meters of manure during spare time, harvesting more than 118,000 catties of grain in the same year.

We must combine revolutionary vigor with a scientific attitude, be honest and speak and work honestly. Some time ago, when drawing up plans and setting targets, some leading members of our plant were deeply interested in "doubling" production, because they one-sidedly pursued output and production value. As a result, they did not pay much attention to quality, variety and consumption of raw and semi-finished materials. We grasped a few incidents of quality and used them in carrying out education extensively about the relationship between quality and quantity.

Meanwhile, we sent out some quality investigation groups with workers as the backbone force to go to some areas in the south-central, south-west and north-west parts of the country to investigate problems about quality and to solve these problems and sum up experience simultaneously. We also organized the cadres at and above the workshop level to study Chairman Mao's philosophic concepts, making them understand that it was subjectivism if they paid one-sided attention to necessity while neglecting possibility and that the enthusiasm of the masses would invariably be dampened if they tried to "double" production as they pleased and insisted on doing a thing which could not be achieved. In running industrial production, we must go all out and work in a down-to-earth manner. Only in this way can we advance step by step.

After more than two years' practice of grasping revolution and promoting production, we see that the masses have immense enthusiasm for socialism and have boundless potentials. We shall be ever-victorious if only we firmly trust the masses and rely on them and give full play to the enthusiasm of an enterprise under the guidance of the over-all viewpoint.

Increase Our Consciousness in Guarding against "Arrogance" and Breaking Down "Complacency," Push Revolution and Production Forward Continuously

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Guard against arrogance. For anyone in a leading position, this is a matter of principle." In the excellent current situation in particular, should we be modest and prudent, refrain from arrogance and rashness and march forward continuously, or should we be self-styled heroes, be arrogant and complacent and stand still? This is a question to test our leading group at all times.

We must have very high consciousness in order to remain modest and prudent and to refrain from arrogance and rashness. Some comrades of our

leading group are not always very conscious in this question. They are often more energetic when work is difficult but slacken vigilance when work becomes smooth going. In doing a new task, they work prudently when they are not familiar with the conditions but become careless when they are more or less familiar with the conditions. They study diligently and strive to make improvement when they are nobody but they are complacent once they make a name for themselves. They see their own defects when they ask other people for assistance but they feel head and shoulders above other people when other people seek help from them. Only by constantly combating "arrogance" and breaking down "complacency," overcoming blindness and strengthening the initiative can they push revolution and production forward continuously.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "We have the Marxist-Leninist weapon of criticism and self-criticism. We can get rid of a bad style and keep the good." In the past two years and more, to prevent the growth of arrogance and complacency, we have constantly used the method of a rectification movement to carry out ideological struggle actively and to increase our consciousness in combating "arrogance" and breaking down "complacency." This rectification movement has to be launched several times a year. Small rectification movements have to be carried out continuously and open-door rectification movements carried out periodically. In the open-door rectification movement in 1970, when the Party committee was established, the principal leading cadres at the top level of this plant adopted the method of "going out" and "inviting in" and aroused the masses to vigorously uncover and criticize the shortcomings. In a few days, the masses put up more than 4,900 big-character posters criticizing the leadership, uncovering the expressions of arrogance and complacency in various fields, and pointing out the resultant danger.

Two standing committee members of this Party committee did not get along well together because they were obsessed by "arrogance," bringing damage and losses to work. This time, the masses criticized them acutely, giving them a great shock. At a mass meeting, both of them criticized themselves deeply and decided to "achieve unity for the revolutionary cause and unite to make revolution." After that, these two comrades worked very well together and were praised by the masses.

We have learned from the rectification movement that whether or not we should combat "arrogance" and break down "complacency" is not an ordinary question but a question of principle and a question of the Party spirit. It is a major question of whether or not we should consciously carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and continue revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

During the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment, if we do not pay attention to combating "arrogance" and breaking down "complacency" constantly, we shall be intoxicated with a monetary victory and fail to judge the current situation correctly, we shall see only the new atmosphere in work and fail to see the new trend of class struggle. We shall be unable to

treat ourselves through the viewpoint of one dividing into two, we shall exclusively make revolution against other people but not ourselves, and we shall fail to unite ourselves well with other comrades and shall alienate ourselves from the masses. We shall separate the subjective from the objective, shall refuse to accept new things and study new problems and shall become simple-minded and ideologically stagnant. We shall think we are always right, shall pretend to know what we do not know, put forth suggestions at random and issue commands blindly.

The masses said: "Without getting rid of 'arrogance,' the revolution will be damaged; without launching a rectification movement, it is difficult to maintain political power."

The rectification movement greatly increased the consciousness of the cadres in combating "arrogance" and breaking down "complacency," further developed the style of working modestly and prudently, drew closer the ties between the cadres and the masses and spurred the masses to grasp revolution and promote production more vigorously.

Combating "arrogance" and breaking down "complacency" is not only a major problem concerning the ideological revolutionization of the leading group, but also a major problem concerning the ideological revolutionization of the workers and staff members of the whole plant. Vice Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The style of work plays a tremendous role. This is a spiritual force, which may change into an enormous, indomitable material force....Cultivating the style of work is actually cultivating the fighting strength of the army unit." In a socialist enterprise, a style of working modestly and prudently gradually cultivated is a huge force for grasping revolution and promoting production.

Upholding the method of education chiefly by positive examples, we often organize the workers and staff members of the whole works to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Remain modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness," and to carry out mass movements of self-education. We often sent them out to visit and learn from other units, so as to make up their shortcomings with other people's strong points and to see that other people were better than they were. Meanwhile, as soon as any sign of arrogance and arrogance is found, we take hold of the living example and carry out living education.

Last year, we processed for a fraternal factory 40 big cogwheels of molybdenum-chromium steel. Because some supervisors were arrogant and overconfident and made some improper arrangements, cracks were shown after heat treatment so that most of the cogwheels became rejects. After this incident, the masses put forth acute criticism. The Party committee promptly organized some armymen, cadres and the masses to form an investigation group, which on the one hand went to seek criticism and opinions from the fraternal factories and on the other hand aroused the masses to sum up lessons. The cadres and the workers criticized the danger resulting from arrogance and complacency and made the same number of up-to-standard cogwheels and sent

them to the fraternal units. This incident taught the whole plant a living lesson. The spirit of working prudently and never slackening efforts was developed.

For another example, when some people went to work in some other fraternal factories, they adopted a superior attitude. We took the buds of arrogance and complacency as teaching material, grasped this incident and organized the whole works to hold discussion and carry out education repeatedly, so as to nip "arrogance" in the bud.

The question of style of work is, in the last analysis, a question of world outlook. To cultivate a good style of work, we must make strenuous efforts to remold our world outlook. Chairman Mao teaches us: "There are two different world outlooks and methodologies: the proletarian world outlook and methodology and the bourgeois world outlook and methodology." To combat "arrogance" and break down "complacency," we must persevere in the living study and application of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, diligently study dialectical materialism and historical materialism, and oppose idealism and metaphysics. Only in this way can we basically establish the style of working modestly and prudently.

Since last year, we have further strengthened the leadership over the leading groups at various levels in studying political theories and have set up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes in succession to train all cadres at and above the levels of workshop and Party branch committee, and called 19 discussion-application meetings in the whole works. Through this living study and application, we further strengthened the deep proletarian feelings of the cadres and the masses for Chairman Mao and realized that all our achievements should be attributed to great leader Chairman Mao and we would be unfaithful to Chairman Mao if we credited the achievements to ourselves. Meanwhile we also have come to understand that we should always look at achievements and victories through the viewpoint of one dividing into two, and that we should find shortcomings in the midst of praises, be more prudent in the face of achievements, advance in great strides on the road of revolution and continue the revolution forever.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Unite to win still greater victories." In the future, we are determined to go forward, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and under the leadership of the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as the leader and Vice Chairman Lin as the deputy leader, to give prominence to proletarian politics, to "repudiate revisionism and launch rectification" in depth, to increase our ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism, to strengthen the Party's leadership over economic work, to carry out conscientiously the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation, to remain modest and prudent, to guard against arrogance and rashness, to strive to accomplish the various fighting tasks put forward at the Party's "9th Congress" and the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, and to push forward the mass movement of "grasping revolution and promoting production" in waves--with each wave higher than the one before.

* * *

LITTLE RED SOLDIER

"Little Red Soldier" Fights Nature for Collective Interest

(NCNA-English Huhehot, June 2, 1971)

a thirteen-year-old mongolian girl fought a snowstorm for two days and one night in bitter cold of 30 degrees below zero centigrade last winter. she saved the flock of 345 sheep she was herding and three lambs were born safe and sound.

mengkenhua, of the urad grassland in inner mongolian autonomous region, set a good example by her actions for the "little red soldiers" on the grassland in whole-heartedly serving the collective.

at noon of january 28 this year, mengkenhua was herding her flock when a storm sent down a blanket of snow. the howling wind frightened the sheep and they scampered.

thinking only of how to save the animals, she cut them off and rounded them up. a strong wind came and again the animals ran down wind. thinking of chairman mao's teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", she kept track of the flock, climbing one hill after another and ploughing through one snow-covered ditch after another. it was already dark when she got the herd together at a bend in a hill. the images of lung mei and yu jung, the two heroic sisters of the mongolian grassland who had saved a flock of sheep from a snowstorm, time and again appeared before her mind's eye and gave her the courage to keep on fighting. disregarding cold, hunger and fatigue, she patrolled the flock.

at midnight she helped ewes give birth and she looked after the baby lambs the whole night.

the next morning, the animals ran towards a hillslope because they were hungary. there were holes on her felt boots and snow came in so that it was hard for her to walk. she thought: "as long as i live, i'll protect the animals of the collective." with an iron will, she followed the flock. she held back the animals on the fifth hill where she helped another ewe deliver. she put the lamb which was trembling with the cold inside her jacket.

the flock moved on. when she thought of the two lambs left behind in a bag, she crossed the five hills to fetch them.

while she fought the snowstorm herself, mengkenhua's family and other poor and lower-middle herdsmen were out hunting for her everywhere. the commune members finally found her on the afternoon of january 29 and brought her and the flock back to the production brigade safely.

mengkenhua was born into a poor herdsman's family. her mother often talks to her about the bitter life of her family in the old society and their happy life after liberation. she loves chairman mao and the communist party and the new society and has a deep hatred for the old society from her childhood. she studies chairman mao's works hard and applies what she studies. she has tended sheep for several years, but lost not any. the lamb survival rate of the flock mengkenhua

tends has been very high in the past two years. the cadres and poor and lower-middle herdsmen praise her as a "good 'little red soldier' of chairman mao and a good successor of the poor and lower-middle herdsmen".

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Peking Medical Team Serves People of Yenan Wholeheartedly

(NCNA-English Sian, June 2, 1971)

a medical team from peking has been working this past year in the villages in the area of yenan, former revolutionary centre. with deep proletarian feelings they have brought medical service and medicine to the homes of the poor and lower-middle peasants and the loving attention of our great leader chairman mao and the party central committee to their hearts. the peasants praise them as "good doctors sent by chairman mao".

in the light of chairman mao's great teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", the medical team made up of a number of medical workers of the peking tungfanghung (east is red) hospital, fanhsiu (anti-revisionist) hospital, kungnungping (worker-peasant-soldier) hospital and chishuitan hospital arrived at yenan in the summer of 1970.

at first many members of the team were unaccustomed to the life of northern shensi where they have to walk hilly paths, live in cave dwellings, sleep on heated earthen beds and eat millet. they were confronted with many tests. the team party organization led all of them to study repeatedly chairman mao's great teaching: "they must gradually move their feet over to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers, to the side of the proletariat, through the process of going into their very midst and into the thick of practical struggles and through the process of studying marxism and society." they were determined to overcome the difficulties in daily life, become one with the poor and lower-middle peasants and strive to remould their world outlook while serving them.

young nurse yuan yu-hua comes from a worker's family. she had intended to broaden her technical proficiency and did not pay enough attention to remoulding her thinking. during one medical call her feet were bruised by stones as she waded bare foot across a river and some anxiety about hardship and fatigue crossed her mind. that night she thought she had become soft due to the poisonous influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. she realized that she should try her best to remould her thinking; otherwise she could not serve the people well even if her medical skill was improved. later, with the problem of remoulding her thinking in mind she made great efforts to study chairman mao's works, go among the masses, visit peasants who had been very oppressed in the old society and modestly accept re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. she has made rapid progress and has been cited as an advanced team member.

great changes have taken place in the outlook of members of the team thanks to the re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants. many members have cured difficult cases under all sorts of difficulties.

last autumn the little granddaughter of an old poor peasant in the tsaoyuan people's commune who was 33 months old had a big hemangioma (a benign tumour made up of newly-formed blood vessels) on her tongue. it blocked her whole mouth and most of it protruded outside the mouth. this plus infection made eating and breathing very difficult for her. the patient was in critical condition.

members of the team were determined to save the child though they had never seen such a big tongue tumour nor had they performed such a major tongue operation. some of them were doubtful. the party branch led the members in studying chairman mao's teaching: "under the leadership of the communist party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed." they said: "formerly we often saw that some difficult ailments could be cured but were not cured in time because some doctors were poisoned by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and they lacked deep proletarian feelings for the patients and the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act. now we arm ourselves with mao tsetung thought and can surely cure the child."

with the support of the revolutionary committee of the hospital of the yenan area and the participation of the doctors of the hospital, they drew up a detailed plan, taking into account all contingencies. in doing this they followed chairman mao's teaching: "strategically we should despise all our enemies, but tactically we should take them all seriously." they overcame one danger after another and successfully performed the operation. as a result of careful treatment the child regained consciousness on the day of the operation and the wound healed quickly. the child gained weight and could speak and eat by the time she left hospital. the old poor peasant said happily: "my granddaughter was saved by the medical team sent by chairman mao. i thank chairman mao and will educate the child to be loyal to him exclamation"

members of the team have held high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, broken with conventions, dared to make revolution and blaze new trails and cured many ailments formerly regarded "incurable". thus they have restored many poor and lower-middle peasants to health so that they could return to work.

because the peasant households are scattered in the many hills and deep ravines, members of the team go from some medical centres to make rounds and bring medical service to the cave dwellings of the patients and perform operations. a sub-team in wuchi county has performed 730 operations in cave dwellings, set up home wards and paid 12,000 house calls. in the scorching heat of summer and in the bitter cold of winter they bring medical service to the peasants' homes. the peasants said: "the members of the peking medical team show us the images of doctors of the eighth route army."

in the mountainous area keshan disease and kaschin-beck disease are a threat to people's health. following chairman mao's teaching "get mobilized, pay attention to hygiene, reduce disease, improve health conditions", members of the team have firmly carried out the principle of "putting prevention first", aroused the masses widely and launched a campaign to eliminate local diseases and got good results.

the members of the medical team in the shancha people's commune of huanglung county try chinese medicinal herbs and acupuncture to treat kaschin-beck disease and keshan disease. they learned modestly from local veteran peasants, barefoot doctors and medical workers. they tried and tested local methods for curing the diseases and adopted some in practice. an old woman in the muchangchiao production brigade suffered from chronic keshan disease and was bed-ridden for seven years. team members brought medicine to her home every day and after a period of treatment she took a decided turn for the better.

they mobilized the masses to conduct a public health campaign to improve environmental hygiene and drinking water facilities while curing local diseases, thus making an impact on local diseases and lowering the incidence. the area has a new look in revolution and production.

the team also started various kinds of classes to train barefoot doctors, popularize new medicines and methods and new acupuncture treatment. this created a revolutionised medical and health contingent that serves the masses.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
****

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Embassy Staff Members Hold Get-Together with Albanian Children

(NCNA-English Tirana, June 2, 1971)

staff members of the chinese embassy in albania held a get-together with albanian children at the embassy yesterday to celebrate june first, international children day. present at the get-together were young pioneers of the "albania-china friendship" brigade of "nasan vogli" eight-year school, the "lei feng" brigade of "emin durraku" eight-year school and the "liu hu-lan" brigade of "migjeni" primary school in tirana.

present also were representatives of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries and teachers of the three schools.

counsellor hsia hsiu-feng of the chinese embassy extended warm festive greetings to the albanian children on behalf of all the comrades of the chinese embassy. he praised them highly for their steady progress and happy up-bringing under the care of the albanian party of labour and comrade enver hoxha.

speaking at the get-together, the representative of the tirana "emin durraku" eight-year school praised the deep friendship between the albanian and chinese peoples and children.

at the get-together filled with a joyful atmosphere, the young pioneers of the "albania-china friendship" brigade, the "lei feng" brigade and the "liu hu-lan" brigade gave a performance in praise of the great friendship between the chinese and albanian peoples.

"the red detachment of women", a colour film of the chinese revolutionary ballet, was shown at the get-together and received thunderous applause from the children.

CHINA AND CUBA

Deputy Director of Cuban National Bank Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, June 2, 1971)

julio a. imperatori grave de peralta, deputy director of the cuban national bank, and jose breuil galigarcia, chief of a bureau of the bank, left here for home by air today after paying a friendly visit to china.

they were seen off at the airport by chiao pei-hsin, vice-president of the people's bank of china, leading members of the departments concerned keng tao-ming, tsui ping, chen teh-ho and peng chin-po, and functionary chang nai-keng.

viriato mora diaz, charge d'affaires ad interim, justo rodriguez rodriguez, commercial counsellor, and felix capote andreu, first secretary, of the cuban embassy in peking, were also present.

during their stay in china, the cuban guests visited factories, people's communes, a school, and exhibition centres and went sightseeing to scenic spots and places of historical interest in peking, kwangchow, tangshan and tsunhua. they were given a warm welcome wherever they went.

Cuban National Football Team Returns to Peking from Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, June 2, 1971)

the cuban national football team led by otto luis riera brito, leading member of the cuban national institute of sports, physical education and recreation, returned to peking by plane today after its friendly visit to shanghai.

the team arrived in shanghai from kwangchow on may 28. on the afternoon of may 30, the shanghai physical culture and sports commission held a ceremony at the hungkou stadium to warmly welcome the cuban team. prior to the ceremony, hsu ching-hsien and wang shao-yung, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, met team leader otto luis riera brito and charge d'affaires ad interim of the cuban embassy in peking viriato mora diaz and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them. hsu ching-hsien and wang shao-yung accompanied the cuban comrades in watching the friendly match between the cuban national football team and the shanghai football team. the active, tenacious and militant style of play and good skill of the players of both teams drew warm applause from the more than 30,000 spectators.

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet on the evening of may 30 in honour of the members of the cuban national football team. wang shao-yung and otto luis riera brito spoke at the banquet. they both wished that the militant friendship between the people of china and cuba established in the struggle against their common enemy u.s. imperialism would be constantly consolidated and developed, and that the two countries would make new successes in developing physical culture and sports.

yesterday afternoon the cuban national football team played the chinese youth football team for its second friendly match in shanghai.

during its stay in shanghai, the team visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, the shanghai industrial exhibition, a primary school and a factory making balls, and attended a performance of the modern revolutionary peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy".

on its arrival in and departure from shanghai, the cuban national football team was given a warm welcome and send-off at the airport by leading members of the shanghai physical culture and sports commission and other departments concerned, as well as coaches and players of the shanghai football team and the chinese youth football team.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Chinese Economic-Technical Study Group Arrives in Equatorial Guinea

(NCNA-English Peking, June 2, 1971)

a chinese economic and technical study group led by tien tien-chun arrived in santa isabel, capital of equatorial guinea, on the evening of may 30, according to a report from that city.

the study group has been dispatched to make a study on chinese-aided projects in accordance with an agreement on economic and technical co-operation signed between the two countries last january.

responsible members of the equatorial guinean foreign ministry were at the airport to meet the chinese group.

pak sung hak, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to equatorial guinea, and his wife were also present.

chinese ambassador to the country chen tan was also there to meet the group.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, June 2, 1971)

folco trabalza, ambassador of italy to china, gave a reception here this afternoon in celebration of the national day of the republic of italy.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, were present.

ambassador trabalza and chinese acting foreign minister chi peng-fei spoke at the reception.

ambassador trabalza said: "the celebration is of special significance as it is the first time it is being held in your capital since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the people's republic of china and the republic of italy, an event of great importance."

he added: "there existed in the past strong ties of mutual understanding and respect between the italian and chinese peoples. these long-standing exchanges between the peoples of italy and china are a most favourable premise for taking common agreed action to develop the relations between the two countries in spite of our different social systems, on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs." ambassador trabalza toasted the fruitful development of the relations between italy and china.

acting minister chi peng-fei said: "the establishment of diplomatic relations and the exchange of ambassadors between china and italy have opened a new page in the relations between our two countries, providing favourable conditions for the development of our economic, trade and cultural relations. although it has not been long since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries and although our social systems are different, we share the common desire for developing our relations on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and equality and mutual benefit."

"i am deeply convinced that through the continuous efforts of our two sides, greater progress will be made in the friendly relations between our two countries and peoples", he declared.

present at the reception were leading members of the chinese departments concerned pai hsiang-kuo, ting kuo-yu, ting hsi-lin, chu kai-yin, ma jen-hui, tsui ping, chang wen-chin, tang hai-kuang, wang hai-jung and han hsu.

diplomatic envoys to china of various countries were also present.

CHINA AND MALI

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Arrives in Bamako

(NCNA-English Bamako, May 31, 1971)

a military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china led by chang ta-chih, member of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and commander of the artillery of the chinese people's liberation army, arrived here by special plane from conakry this afternoon for a friendly visit to mali at the invitation of the government of the republic of mali.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by mamadou samoge, member of the malian national liberation military committee (n.l.m.c.) and director of the military cabinet of the ministry of defence, interior and security -- the representative of kissiman toukara, member of the malian n.l.m.c. and minister of defence, interior and security; captain hamalla kaita, acting chief of staff of the malian national army; captain aboulaye diallo, chief of staff of the malian national gendarme; captain adolphe diakite, chief

of staff of the guard of the republic; captain sory keita, commander of the army in kati; and aly cisse, director of the office of the ministry of defence, interior and security.

kamano ansou, guinean ambassador to mali and other diplomatic envoys of friendly countries to mali were also present at the airport.

present also at the airport were meng yueh, chinese ambassador to mali, chang yao-hua, member of the chinese delegation and military attache of the chinese embassy, other officials of the chinese embassy and the representatives of the chinese technical personnel working in mali.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Princess Sharada, Kumar Shah and Other Distinguished Nepalese Guests Leave Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, June 2, 1971)

princess sharada rajya lakshmi devi shah of the kingdom of nepal and kumar khadga bikram shah and the nepalese national sports council delegation he is leading left here for home by train via hongkong today after concluding their friendly visit to china. they are bringing home the friendship of the chinese people for the nepalese people.

the distinguished nepalese guests were given a warm send-off at the railway station by leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, including lin li-ming, liang hsiu-chen, hu nan-ching and liu kuei-tan. children presented the distinguished nepalese guests with bouquets.

also present at the railway station were leading members of the departments concerned of the chinese foreign ministry and the chinese physical culture and sports commission wang chen, tsou po-hsien and tang yeh-wen, who accompanied the distinguished nepalese guests on their tour of china.

nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and his wife, who accompanied princess sharada and kumar shah on their tour, and diplomatic officials of the nepalese embassy in peking who are now visiting kwangchow were present at the railway station.

on their arrival in kwangchow from shanghai by special plane on may 31, princess sharada and kumar shah were given a warm welcome by lin li-ming and other leading members of the kwangtung provincial and kwangchow municipal revolutionary committees. on the evening of june 1, the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished nepalese guests. lin li-ming, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and kumar shah spoke at the banquet. both of them wished that the friendly relations and cooperation between china and nepal would grow with each passing day.

during their stay in kwangchow, princess sharada, kumar shan and the other distinguished nepalese guests went sightseeing at the scenic tsunghua hot spring on the outskirts of the city, and visited the kwangchow school for deaf-mutes, the shihwan artistic ceramics workshops and china's export commodities fair exhibition centre.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Delegation of Norway-China Friendship Association Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 2, 1971)

a delegation of norway-china friendship association led by magnar husby, council member of the association, arrived in peking by air yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the members of the delegation are gerd borgen, finn johannesen, laila hungan and inger austebo.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were leading members of the chinese organizations concerned chi pao-shu, hu hung-fan and lin chen.

CHINA AND POLAND

China-Poland Agreement on Goods Exchange and Payments for 1971 Signed in Warsaw

(NCNA-English Warsaw, May 31, 1971)

an agreement on goods exchange and payments for 1971 between the governments of china and poland was signed here today.

the agreement was signed by chou hua-min, head of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, on behalf of the chinese government and by m. dmochowski, head of the polish government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, on behalf of the polish government.

present at the ceremony from the polish side were k. olszewski, minister of foreign trade, and all members of the polish government trade delegation; and from the chinese side were all members of the chinese government trade delegation and yao kuang, chinese ambassador to poland. after the signing of the agreement, vice-minister m. dmochowski gave a banquet in honour of all members of the chinese government trade delegation.

on the same day, m. jagielski, vice-chairman of the council of ministers received chou hua-min and had a friendly talk with him.

present at the reception were m. dmochowski and yao kuang.

chinese ambassador yao kuang gave a reception this evening in honour of chinese government trade delegation. vice-minister m. dmochowski and all members of the polish government trade delegation were present at the reception.

CHINA AND PUERTO RICO

Comrade Yao Wen-yuan Meets Puerto Rican Friend

(NCNA-English Peking, June 2, 1971)

comrade yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, met and had a cordial and friendly talk this evening with carlos padilla rodriguez, member of the political commission and secretary of foreign affairs, of the movement for puerto rican independence.

present on the occasion were leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other departments concerned and staff wang kuo-chuan, chen teh-ho, li shan-yi, hu hung-fan, huang chih-liang and hsiao szu-chin.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Cordial Meeting between Party and State Leaders of China and Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, June 1, 1971)

party and state leaders of china and romania met in a very cordial atmosphere this afternoon.

present at the meeting on the romanian side were: comrade nicolae ceausescu, leader of the romanian party and government delegation, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council, and madame ceausescu; members of the delegation: ion gheorghe maurer, member of the executive committee and of the permanent presidium of the central committee of the r.c.p. and chairman of the council of ministers of the romanian socialist republic; manea manescu, member of the executive committee and of the permanent presidium and secretary of the central committee of the r.c.p. and vice-president of the state council; dumitru popa, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the r.c.p., first secretary of the bucharest municipal committee of the r.c.p. and mayor of bucharest; ion iliescu, alternate member of the executive committee and secretary of the central committee of the r.c.p.; george macovescu, member of the central committee of the r.c.p. and first vice-minister of foreign affairs of the romanian socialist republic; and aurel duma, member of the central committee of the r.c.p. and romanian ambassador to china; and the personnel accompanying the romanian party and government delegation. madame duma, wife of the romanian ambassador to china, was also present.

present at the meeting on the chinese side were: tung pi-wu, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the people's republic of china; chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the c.p.c. and premier of the state council; huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the c.p.c. and chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the central committee of the c.p.c.; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the c.p.c. and vice-premier of the state council; yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the c.p.c. and vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the c.p.c.; yeh chun, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the c.p.c.; wu fa-hsien, li tso-peng and chiu hui-tso, members of the political bureau of the central committee of the c.p.c. and deputy chiefs of the p.l.a. general staff; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the c.p.c.; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the c.p.c. and director of the p.l.a. general political department; kuo mo-jo, member of the central committee of the c.p.c. and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; keng piao, member of the central committee of the c.p.c. and head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the c.p.c.; li chiang, member of the central committee of the c.p.c. and vice-minister of foreign trade; fang yi, alternate member of the central committee of the c.p.c. and minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; and chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng; and comrades lin chia-mei and yu li-chun.

when comrades nicolae ceausescu and ion gheorghe maurer and the other romanian comrades arrived at the hall, comrades tung pi-wu and chou en-lai and others shook hands with the romanian comrades and were photographed together. they had a friendly conversation.

Romanian Party and Government Delegation Accorded Rousing Welcome by Several Hundred Thousand Peking Revolutionary People

(NCNA-English Peking, June 1, 1971)

the party and government delegation from the romanian socialist republic headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council, arrived here by special plane this afternoon on an official friendly visit to china at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china.

elena ceausescu, wife of comrade ceausescu, arrived with the delegation.

the members of the delegation are: ion gheorghe maurer, member of the executive committee and of the permanent presidium of the central committee of the romanian communist party and chairman of the council of ministers of the romanian socialist republic; manea manescu, member of the executive committee

and of the permanent presidium and secretary of the central committee of the r.c.p. and vice-president of the state council; dumitru popa, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the r.c.p., first secretary of the bucharest municipal committee of the r.c.p. and mayor of bucharest; ion iliescu, alternate member of the executive committee and secretary of the central committee of the r.c.p.; george macovescu, member of the central committee of the r.c.p. and first vice-minister of foreign affairs of the romanian socialist republic; and aurel duma, member of the central committee of the r.c.p. and romanian ambassador to china.

warmly welcoming the distinguished romanian guests at the airport were chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and premier of the state council, and other party and state leading comrades.

comrade chiang ching, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, greeted the distinguished guests at the guest house.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were chinese party and state leading comrades huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; yen chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; yen chun, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; wu fa-hsien, li tso-peng and chiu hui-tso, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chiefs of the p.l.a. general staff; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the p.l.a. general political department; and kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and wu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee, second secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and others.

peking, capital of our socialist motherland, was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and romania. several hundred thousand joyous revolutionary people gathered at the airport and thronged the main streets of the city to give the distinguished romanian guests a grand and rousing welcome. this demonstrates the chinese people's profound friendship for the romanian people, their firm support for the romanian people's just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and oppose foreign interference, and their firm support for the romanian people in carrying out socialist construction independently and by self-reliance. the chinese people hail the friendly visit to china by comrade ceausescu, comrade maurer and the other distinguished romanian guests, which, they believe, will further strengthen and develop the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the parties and peoples of china and romania.

at 3:30 p.m., comrades ceausescu and maurer and the other distinguished romanian guests alighted from the plane amid cheers. comrades chou en-lai, huang yung-sheng and chang chun-chiao and others went forward, warmly shook hands with them and embraced them. they exchanged cordial greetings.

a grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of china and romania. the band played the national anthems of romania and china. accompanied by chinese party and state leading comrades, comrades ceausescu and maurer and the other distinguished romanian guests reviewed a guard of honour composed of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the p.l.a., militiamen and red guards, and walked round to meet the more than 5,000 welcomers. the welcoming crowds beat drums and gongs, sang and danced, and shouted slogans to greet comrade ceausescu and the fraternal romanian people. comrade ceausescu and the other romanian comrades repeatedly went into the midst of the welcomers and shook hands with them. they posed for pictures with militiamen and red guards.

the distinguished romanian guests then left the airport by car in the company of the chinese party and state leading comrades. getting into open cars at the city entrance, comrade ceausescu and his wife, accompanied by comrade chou en-lai, and comrade maurer, accompanied by comrades huang yung-sheng and chang chun-chiao, were given an enthusiastic welcome by crowds lining the streets.

the 12.5-kilometre-long route leading from the city entrance to the guest house was bedecked with red flags. a huge portrait of comrade ceausescu stood at a main cross-roads. from tall buildings tailed long streamers carrying slogans in honour of the romanian party and government delegation. the beating of drums and gongs mingled with chinese and romanian music from the loudspeakers. workers, peasants, p.l.a. commanders and fighters, office workers, militiamen and red guards waved the national flags of china and romania, flowers and colourful ribbons to greet the distinguished guests. they shouted time and again: "firmly support the romanian people's just struggle to persist in maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and romania exclamation" "long live the great unity between the parties of china and romania which is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism exclamation" "long live great marxism-leninism exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

the motorcade passed through a friendship corridor formed by enthusiastic crowds waving flowers and flags and reached tiananmen square where a most thrilling scene of welcome met the eye. cheers and the beating of drums and gongs resounded throughout the square. thousands of colourful balloons were released. more than 4,000 people on the reviewing stands spelled with bouquets the word "welcome" in both chinese and romanian. children waved flowers and colourful scarves and danced to joyous music. over 10,000 artists performed the "red silk dance", the "good harvest dance", the "dance of unity of all nationalities" and the "sword dance".

comrade ceausescu and madame ceausescu and comrade maurer and the other distinguished romanian guests warmly waved to the welcoming crowds in acknowledgement.

greeting the distinguished guests at the airport were general duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia; keat chhon, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and minister delegate to the prime minister of the

royal government of national union of cambodia; and van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

also present were madame duma, wife of the romanian ambassador to china, diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy in peking and other romanian comrades in peking.

diplomatic envoys to china of various countries were present.

also welcoming the distinguished romanian guests at the airport were:

members and alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee yu sang, kuang jen-nung, liu hsien-chuan, chen chih-chu, li chiang, li shui-ching, wu jui-lin, chang tsai-chien, keng piao, fang yi, wu chung and huang tso-chen;

members of the n.p.c. standing committee pei shih-chang, chi fang and hsieh fu-min;

leading members of departments of the c.p.c. central committee, government departments, the p.l.a. and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chi peng-fei, li yao-wen, chen teh-ho, jen yun-chung, shen chien, liu chun-fa, pai hsiang-kuo, cheng yi-shan, liu ta-yu, chen mao, li liang-han, sun hsiao-feng, chen shao-kun, yang chieh, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, tien wei-hsin, tai chin-chuan, sung yu-lin, kuang yu-min, yao kuo-min, yuan hua-ping, chai cheng-wen, tsao chang and wang kuo-chuan and representatives of the china-romania friendship people's commune chou jui-ching, yang chung-hsing and li li-hsiang.

chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng accompanied the delegation to peking.

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk, Samdech and Madame Penn Nouth Go to Guest House and Meet Comrade Ceausescu and Madame Ceausescu and Comrade Maurer

(NCNA-English Peking, June 1, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth, today went to the guest house and met nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council, and madame ceausescu; and ion gheorghe maurer, member of the executive committee and of the permanent presidium, of the central committee of the r.c.p. and chairman of the council of ministers of the romanian socialist republic.

the meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. present on the occasion were: prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state of cambodia; ker meas, cambodian ambassador to china; and aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china, and madame duma.

Romanian Communist Party Central Committee Sends Message of Thanks to CPC Central Committee

(NCNA-English Bucharest, June 2, 1971)

the central committee of the romanian communist party recently sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china expressing thanks for its greetings to the r.c.p. central committee on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the romanian communist party.

full text of the message reads as follows:

the central committee of the communist party of china

peking

dear comrades:

the central committee of the romanian communist party sincerely thanks the central committee of the communist party of china for its message of greetings sent on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the romanian communist party and its high appraisal of the activities of our party and of the cause of socialist construction in the socialist republic of romania.

your message constitutes an expression of the ties of fraternal solidarity and respect between our two parties and two countries. we have the same deep conviction as you do that the firm friendship and comradely cooperation between the romanian communist party and the communist party of china and between the socialist republic of romania and the people's republic of china will continuously develop on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism in the interests of the anti-imperialist struggle of our two peoples and in the interests of socialism and the cause of world peace. we wholeheartedly rejoice over the great achievements obtained by the chinese working people under the leadership of their communist party in developing industry, agriculture, sciences and technology and in raising the living standards. we avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish the communist party of china and the chinese people still greater successes in socialist construction and in bringing about the consolidation and prosperity of the people's republic of china.

the central committee of the
romanian communist party

Chinese and Romanian Party and State Leaders Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, June 2, 1971)

chinese and romanian party and state leaders held talks here this afternoon.

taking part in the talks on the romanian side were: leader of the romanian party and government delegation nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council; and members of the delegation: ion gheorghe maurer, member of the executive committee and of the permanent presidium of the r.c.p. central committee and chairman of the council of ministers of the romanian socialist republic; manea manescu, member of the executive committee and of the permanent presidium and secretary of the r.c.p. central committee and vice-president of the state council; dumitru popa, member of the executive committee of the r.c.p. central committee, first secretary of the r.c.p. bucharest municipal committee and mayor of bucharest; ion iliescu, alternate member of the executive committee and secretary of the r.c.p. central committee; george macovescu, member of the r.c.p. central committee and first vice-minister of foreign affairs of the romanian socialist republic; aurel duma, member of the r.c.p. central committee and romanian ambassador to china; ion florescu, alternate member of the r.c.p. central committee and chief of the office of the r.c.p. central committee; stefan andrei, alternate member of the r.c.p. central committee and first deputy head of the international department of the r.c.p. central committee; constantin mitea, alternate member of the r.c.p. central committee and counsellor of the r.c.p. central committee; emilian dobrescu, alternate member of the r.c.p. central committee and counsellor of the r.c.p. central committee; and staff members: ion dorobantu, lungu grigore and nicolae nastase.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were: chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister; fang yi, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of economic relations with foreign countries; li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade; chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania; leading members of the departments concerned li lien-ching, han hsu and liu ke-ming; and staff members li hsi-ling, chao ching-tien and tao miao-fa.

the talks proceeded in a very cordial atmosphere.

Seeds of Friendship

(NCNA-English Bucharest, June 1, 1971)

the long-standing ties of friendship that bind the romanian-chinese friendship agricultural cooperative in ialomita county and the lukouchiao sino-romanian friendship people's commune in peking have become closer along with the steady growth of the friendly relations between china and romania.

situated some 90 kilometres east of bucharest, the romanian-chinese friendship agricultural cooperative on the baragan plain has more than 5,000 hectares of land on which 1,500 households with over 5,000 people live and work. it is one of the advanced agricultural cooperatives in the county and a symbol of the friendship between the romanian and chinese peoples.

every chinese comrade visiting romania would make a point of calling on this cooperative and conveying to the romanian friends the cordial regards of the members of the sino-romanian friendship people's commune. and the romanian hosts in turn would ask the guests to convey their best wishes to the members of the sino-romanian friendship people's commune. the enthusiastic hospitality of the cadres and members of the cooperative left a deep impression on every chinese visitor.

a chinese workers' delegation to the congress of the general trade union confederation of romania visited the cooperative on a spring day this year. they were accorded a very warm and friendly reception. comrade gheorghe ghita, chairman of the cooperative, asked the delegation to convey the best regards of the co-op members to all members of the sino-romanian friendship people's commune and presented the delegation with 40 kilogrammes of maize seeds to be forwarded to the people's commune.

comrade ghita said: "these seeds are of a good strain newly cultivated by our cooperative. please take them to the lukouchiao sino-romanian friendship people's commune. they'll arrive just in time for sowing this year. we believe they will take root, germinate, ripen and yield crops on the fraternal chinese soil." he said with emotion at the end: "today we name the new strain of maize 'friendship'."

every seed of maize "friendship" is indeed a crystallization of the profound friendship of the co-op members for the chinese people.

the new strain was cultivated by agro-technician anghel with the help of some other comrades of the cooperative. he was motivated from the very beginning by the desire of cultivating an improved strain of high-yielding maize as a gift to the lukouchiao sino-romanian friendship people's commune. the fact that his desire was realized filled him with immense joy.

at the romanian-chinese friendship agricultural cooperative, or rather in whole romania, one can find many people like agro-technician anghel who have their far-away chinese friends at heart and always work for the friendship between the romanian and chinese people.

production at the cooperative is now in very good shape. the broad masses of the co-op members are confidently advancing with big strides. they will send the happy news of another bumper harvest to their friends at the sino-romanian friendship people's commune.

Comrade Ceausescu and Other Romanian Comrades Visit Tsinghua University

(NCNA-English Peking, June 2, 1971)

comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council, and the romanian party and government delegation he is leading, and madame ceausescu visited tsinghua university today. they received a warm welcome from leading members of the university's communist party committee and revolutionary committee and students and staff.

accompanying the distinguished guests on the visit were huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; liu hsi-yao, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee; and chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania.

comrade ceausescu had visited the university in 1964. his visit today inspired the staff and worker-peasant-soldier students all the more. streamers with slogans of welcome, red flags and colourful banners hung in the campus or tailed from the teaching buildings. several thousand students and staff members lined the road to give the delegation a rousing welcome. they waved the national flags of china and romania, flowers and colourful scarves, sang and danced, and shouted slogans to greet the comrades on the romanian party and government delegation headed by comrade ceausescu.

leading comrades of the university's party committee and revolutionary committee described to the distinguished guests the profound changes that had taken place in the university during the great proletarian cultural revolution and its preliminary achievements in the revolution in education. red guards and professors told the guests about their progress and experience during the cultural revolution.

comrade ceausescu and the other romanian comrades, with great interest, visited the motor vehicle plant, the machine tool plant, the pilot plant of electronics and the polycarbonate workshop run by the university. beside a programme control machine tool controlled by an electronic computer, the machine tool operator presented comrade ceausescu with a piece of organic glass upon which the machine tool had engraved the following words: "long live the friendship between the people of china and rorania exclamation" when the romanian comrades watched the operation of an electronic computer, the product of the joint efforts of teachers, workers and students, the computer released for the distinguished guests the romanian song "beautiful romania".

after the visit, comrade ceausescu made a warm speech to the students and staff. he said: the delegation is very glad to have the opportunity to visit tsinghua university. from its achievements one can see that the university is making great efforts to combine education with production and strengthen the close ties between the college students and the workers, peasants and the entire people so as to serve socialism and the people better.

comrade ceausescu conveyed the regards of the faculty and students of bucharest university in the capital of romania to their counterparts in tsinghua university. he wished the faculty and students of tsinghua university still greater success.

on behalf of the university's party committee, revolutionary committee, staff and worker-peasant-soldier students, a leading member of the university thanked comrade ceausescu for his speech. he said: we are determined to follow chairman mao's revolutionary line and carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end. we salute the romanian people and will learn from them. we hope that the friendship between the people of china and romania will develop constantly.

Romanian Party General Secretary Ceausescu and Chairman of Council of Ministers Maurer Hold Talks with Samdech Sihanouk and Prime Minister Penn Nouth of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, June 2, 1971)

nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council, and ion gheorghe maurer, member of the executive committee and of the permanent presidium of the r.c.p. central committee and chairman of the council of ministers of the romanian socialist republic, held talks today with samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia. the talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

also taking part in the talks on the romanian side were: manea manescu, member of the executive committee and of the permanent presidium and secretary of the r.c.p. central committee and vice-president of the state council; dumitru popa, member of the executive committee of the r.c.p. central committee, first secretary of the r.c.p. bucharest municipal committee and mayor of bucharest; george macovescu, member of the r.c.p. central committee and first vice-minister of foreign affairs of the romanian socialist republic; and aurel duma, member of the r.c.p. central committee and romanian ambassador to china.

also taking part in the talks on the cambodian side were: keat chhon, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and minister delegate to the prime minister; thiounn prasith, alternate member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c.

central committee and minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state; and ker meas, cambodian ambassador to china.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, June 1, 1971)

tanzanian president julius k. nyerere received here today chung hsi-tung, chinese ambassador to tanzania, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

END

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Technical Information Service
Springfield, Va. 22151

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PRINTED MATTER

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE